

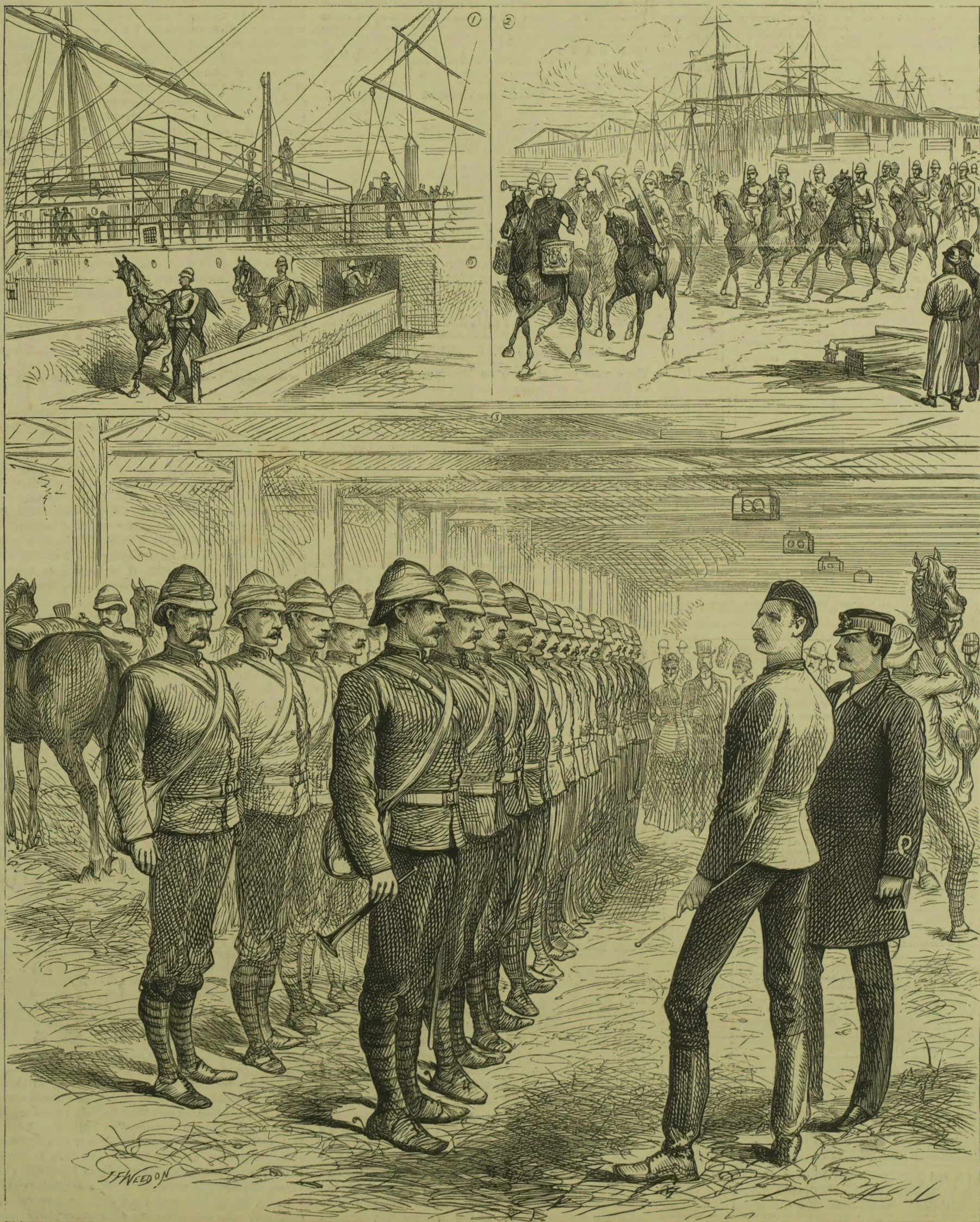
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2269.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



1. Disembarking the Chargers. 2. Passing out of the Docks—"See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" 3. Foot Parade in No. 10 Shed before leaving the Docks.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM EGYPT: DISEMBARKATION OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS AT THE SOUTH WEST INDIA DOCKS ON SUNDAY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. W. A. S. Merewether, Charles James Kinahan, fourth surviving son of the late Rev. John Kinahan, Rector of Knock Breda, in the county of Down, Ireland; to Alice, widow of the late John Rennie, Esq., of 22, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, and Villa Marie Louise, Nice.

DEATH.

On Aug. 30, in Bogotá, U.S. of Columbia, at the house of his son-in-law, S. F. Koppel, Esq., Acting Resident Minister of the German Empire in that city, David Montefiore Costello, Esq., in his 93rd year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4.

SUNDAY, OCT. 29.	
Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Dan. iii. 1-11. Tim. vi. Evening Lessons: Dan. iv. or v.; Luke xx. 1-27.	St. James's, noon, Rev. E. Capel Cure.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. H. Russell; 3.15 p.m., Archdeacon Hessey, or Rev. Dr. Baker; 7 p.m., Rev. F. Hall.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Vicar of Hawarden; 7 p.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain.
MONDAY, OCT. 30.	
Hare-hunting begins.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall on Anatomy.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
TUESDAY, OCT. 31.	
Luis I., King of Portugal, born, 1838.	London Literary and Artistic Union: Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dean Cowie on Geometry (four days).
Races: Worcester Autumn Meeting.	Royal Orchestral Society, St. Andrew's Hall, 7.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.	
All Saints.	Dialectical Society, 8 p.m., Mr. J. Boyd Kinnear on Local Self-Government in the Imperial Parliament the True Remedy for Obstruction.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.	
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m., Gounod's "Redemption."	
THURSDAY, NOV. 2.	
All Souls' Day.	Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Moon's last quarter, 6.58 p.m.	Toxophilite Society, general meeting.
Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.	Races: Lewes and Lincoln Autumn.
FRIDAY, NOV. 3.	
Philological Society, 7.30 p.m.	Governesses' Benevolent Institution, general court, noon.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall on Anatomy.	Library Association, 8 p.m., Mr. C. Pfoundes on Japanese Libraries and Books.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m., Mr. W. H. Hudleston on the Geology of Palestine.	
SATURDAY, NOV. 4.	
London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 a.m.	Minimum read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Miles.
October 15	29.889	49.9	44.0	82	10	55.5	45.3	NE. SE.	258
16	29.578	47.3	45.8	95	10	48.7	45.7	E. NE.	467
17	29.846	47.3	45.0	92	10	50.0	45.8	NE. N.	254
18	30.085	47.0	44.1	90	6	55.4	41.6	N. NW.	69
19	29.770	51.3	48.5	91	10	55.5	46.0	SE.	235
20	29.790	49.9	46.4	88	7	59.3	45.4	WSW. SSW.	169
21	29.437	53.0	52.2	97	10	57.7	48.0	S. SW.	244

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.917 29.639 29.746 30.122 29.803 29.807 29.188
Temperature of Air .. 47.6° 47.6° 49.1° 47.4° 54.2° 48.3° 54.2°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 47.9° 46.4° 47.8° 46.4° 51.8° 47.9° 53.3°
Direction of Wind .. SE. E. NNE. N. SE. WSW. S.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.

Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.
Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.
Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., and London Bridge at 10.35 a.m.
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Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.
From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.
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The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Maid" is appropriated for Smoking.
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.
The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

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Cheap Express Service every Weeknight, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 35s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 55s., 39s., 30s.
Powerful Paddle-steamers with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside steamers at Neuchâtel and Dieppe.
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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (Twelfth Season) at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly. MONDAY, NOV. 6, at Half-past Three o'clock. The Programme will consist of original Compositions of Franz Liszt. Vocalist—Mr. Arthur Oswald. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place (Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain). THE TURQUOISE RING, by G. W. Godfrey and Lionel Benson; followed by an entirely new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled EN ROUTE. Morning Performances Thursday and Saturday at Three; Evening, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 6s. and 5s. Booking Office now open from Ten to Six. No fees.

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THEATRE MONTE CARLO,

from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS

(French).

LES NOCES DE FIGARO.

LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.

LA VIOLETTE.

MIGNON.

GALATHEE.

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.

LE DOMINO NOIR.

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Madame VAN ZANDT.

Madame HEILBRONN.

Madame HAMAN.

Madame ENGALLY.

Madame FRUIN.

Madame MANSOUR.

Madame STUARD.

Monsieur MAUREL.

Monsieur TALAZAC.

Monsieur DUBOIS.

Monsieur PLANCON.

LYCEUM.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, EVERY EVENING, at 7.45.—Benedick, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCE, TO-DAY (Saturday) and SATURDAYS, Nov. 4, 11, 13, and Dec. 2, at Two o'clock. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily, Ten to Five.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1882.

There were evident signs on Tuesday of the reluctance of the House of Commons to face the inconveniences of an autumn Session, and of a desire to avoid protracted sittings. The proceedings of the first day, indeed, might suggest that such a thing as obstruction is unknown in that assembly. The irrepressible Lord Randolph Churchill signalled his restoration to health and to St. Stephen's by a portentous protest against holding an adjourned Session after the Appropriation Bill had received the Royal Assent; and predicted the direst Constitutional consequences from such an innovation. Of course the Prime Minister "smashed and pulverised" the ingenious arguments of the bold leader of the Fourth Party, and in his most playful style, and he reminded the House that the formidable objection now paraded was not even mentioned when the adjournment was moved in August. Sir Stafford Northcote faintly supported his very independent follower, and the matter was disposed of by a formal division. A Select Committee having been appointed to consider the imprisonment of Mr. Gray, M.P., and a promise having been given that a measure would be brought in next year relative to the power of Judges to commit for contempt, the Irish members were all but mute during the sitting. Still more unexpected was the result of Mr. Gladstone's proposal for giving precedence to the Procedure Resolutions whenever they are set down. It was expected that several nights would be wasted over this preliminary motion; but a wise discretion discarded anything like obstructive tactics, and the Government have gained urgency for their new Rules by a vote of 98 to 47. Some modifications of the resolutions have been announced, and although the first is to be adhered to "in the main," as it stands, there is little probability of a prolonged conflict. Apparently, the Session will be short and satisfactory. The Upper House, having joined with the Commons in a cordial vote of thanks to our forces engaged in the Egyptian Expedition, has adjourned to Nov. 10; and probably before the end of that month the members of the Representative Chamber will be released.

We have had incontestible proof during the past week that the public gratitude towards our gallant troops returning from the short but brilliant campaign in Egypt is deep and universal. As a military spectacle the display was not imposing. The Life Guards and Horse Guards were disembarked from the docks in small detachments on successive days, and their care-worn faces and dilapidated uniforms, which bore witness to the hardships of the campaign, only increased the warmth of the welcome they received from the vast multitudes who lined the streets as they marched along to their barracks. The same scene of enthusiasm was repeated at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth when the returning warriors of all ranks landed from the transports that conveyed them home. In the metropolis the Prince and Princess of Wales have vied with all classes of citizens in doing honour to our gallant soldiers, and elsewhere the Duke of Edinburgh has been present to offer his congratulations to the Marines and Mounted

Infantry. It is only fitting that meritorious services, happily attended with so little loss of life, should be acknowledged in a substantial form, and that the many dinners to the men which private zeal has provided should be supplemented by the liberality of the Government. It is an expense which the Nation will not grudge. No testimony could be more emphatic than has been borne by Sir Garnet Wolseley to the exemplary behaviour of all branches of the services in the field and elsewhere, without corporal punishment; and this tribute has been emphasised by Mr. Childers, the Minister of War, in his recently published letter.

Whatever the irreconcilable Irish members intend to do during the extra Session now opened—and they are not likely to be less active than the regular Opposition—their latest movement has not a very formidable look. At a Nationalist conference held in Dublin last week, which was only representative in a limited sense, the Irish National League was formed to supersede the old Land League. An elaborate programme was adopted, the first article of which is Home Rule. The other points, if not harmless, are matter for fair discussion. Of course Mr. Parnell was the presiding genius at the Conference, but, notwithstanding his adroit management, there were considerable differences. It appears that the tenant farmers, who were feebly represented on the occasion, are not zealous in favour of further agitation; that Mr. Davitt's land nationalisation nostrum commands the sympathies of the extreme, that is the popular, section of Leaguers; that there is much jealousy of the exclusive pretensions of the Parliamentary party; and a very uncomfortable feeling as to the disposal of the Land League Fund, of which only about £32,000 out of an aggregate of £244,820 has been handed over to the new organisation. Notwithstanding Mr. Patrick Egan's balance-sheet, it is averred by "one who knows" that close upon £100,000 is unaccounted for. This, however, is a question that chiefly concerns the American-Irish, who subscribed most of the money, and who clearly have no intention to send further liberal contributions. The main reason why the new National League is not likely to prosper is that the Irish people are wearied of agitation, and that the country is now governed with a view to national and not party objects. This was admirably illustrated by the Chief Secretary, on being presented with the freedom of the Burgh of Selkirk, the other day. Since last May, says Mr. Trevelyan, the work of pacification has been going on. While the number of reported outrages in that month was 396, it had fallen to 131 in September, more than one half being cases of threatening letters; or comparing the September of last year and this, the falling off in agrarian crimes is fifty-nine to 225—a fact, as the Chief Secretary says, which has real and genuine significance. As the proceedings of the recent Conference and the strong speeches of Mr. Davitt and others show, the Crimes Act does not fetter political speech, but, together with the remedial measures of the Government, it has done much to restore order and tranquillity; or, as Mr. Trevelyan remarks, it is helping to make "a solitary farmhouse in Ireland as safe a residence as a shop in the High-street of Selkirk."

The blustering winds and heavy rains in the earlier part of this week will quicken the public sympathy with those who encounter the perils of the stormy seas. There is a melancholy interest in looking over the Wreck Register of 1880-1, issued under the sanction of the Board of Trade. It appears that the number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions on our coasts during that period was 3575, or 1056 in excess of those of 1879-80, and resulted in the loss of 984 lives. Though the fatalities are not large in proportion to the aggregate number of persons at sea in the vessels referred to—estimated at between three or four millions—this destruction of life and property is all the more appalling in consideration of the fact that much of it has arisen from avoidable causes, especially in relation to our coasting ships. More than one half of the recorded disasters on our coasts last year were in vessels of less than one hundred tons burden, and were probably in great part due to incompetence, reckless navigation, or unseaworthiness. The same conclusion is suggested by the striking fact that in the twelve months more than seven hundred collisions have taken place, a great part of which ought, it may be supposed, to have been avoided. The means of preserving our commercial marine, even of well-equipped steamers, have not kept pace with scientific discovery or the education of our seamen. But however that may be, and upon whomsoever the responsibility for needless sacrifice of life and property may rest, it is satisfactory to know that the National Life-Boat Institution never fails in its meritorious mission of saving life. In cases of collision the services of this admirable organisation are rarely available. But during each year, particularly from October to March, every gale claims its victims, and our coasts are strewn with stranded vessels, so that the number of wrecks "is overwhelming, and baffles not only all means for their prevention, but all efforts for their really appreciable diminution." That the Life-Boat Institution does much to save life, if not to preserve sea-going property, is attested by the fact that in less than thirty years it has been able to rescue from death some 13,000 shipwrecked persons. This is a glorious record. Happily, the appliances of the Society for prosecuting its noble enterprise were never so great as at the present time.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The politics of Literature and Intellect." There are those among my correspondents who, from time to time, seem to think it rather a comic thing than otherwise to strive to hoax the Distressed Compiler of this page. Occasionally I fall into the trap; generally, I hope, I contrive to avoid it. I am reluctant to cast all the anonymous communications which I so frequently receive into the waste-paper basket, for the reason that many of these communications (witness the letter of "K. P." concerning "Wittenberg" *versus* Wittenberg), are of a curiously interesting nature; but I will put it to the good feeling and the good taste of those who write to me whether it would not always be better to adhere to the good old rule initiated many years ago by the *Times* newspaper—that of attaching one's name and address to a letter, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

Thus, I am fain to take it upon trust that the "Literary Man" who writes to the Editor of this Paper from the Athenæum Club is the selfsame "Literary Man" who recently addressed the *Times* on the subject of the "Politics of Literature and Intellect." He says:—

I accept the challenge of your contributor, and at once draw out a portion of my reserves. Tennyson, Swinburne, John Morley, Edward Dicey, Joseph Hutton, Mozley, Justin MacCarthy, Dasent. I will even be generous. I will give you (as Conservatives) Baillie Cochrane (Lord Lamington) and Lord John Manners. But I cannot allow you to claim the staff of the *Quarterly* and of the *Saturday Review*. Two of my men are on the staff of the *Quarterly*, Hayward and Cartwright, and Freeman on that of the *Saturday*.

But another of my correspondents claims Mr. Tennyson and also Mr. Ruskin as Conservatives. Let me see. The poet who wrote—

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From yon blue heavens above us bent,
The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.
Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood,

can scarcely be a very high Tory of the Lord John Mannersian or "Leave us still our old Nobility" pattern. But there are Tories and Tories; and Mr. Alfred Tennyson is Poet Laureate.

With respect to Mr. Ruskin, I have been attentively reading lately two notable volumes of his, called "Arrows of the Chace," with the view of discovering whether the illustrious author of "Modern Painters" be a Conservative or a Liberal. Which circumstance leads me to relate a very brief apologue. There is an old story (in Burton, I think) of an Eastern potentate who, with his wife, was taken prisoner by the Great King Darius. The Persian monarch sternly asked his captive how much he was prepared to give for his ransom. So many purses of gold, was the reply. And for his wife? "A hundred thousand lives, if I had them," the captive made answer. The victor was pleased at the response, and set his prisoners free, without any ransom at all. When they reached home, the husband asked his wife what she had thought of the Great King Darius. "I did not look at him," she said; "I was only looking at the man who said that he would give a hundred thousand lives for mine, if he had them."

The application of this story to "Arrows of the Chace" is obvious. Before I had read twenty pages of the book I had ceased to care a fig—nay, "the fig of Spain"—whether Mr. Ruskin were Whig or Tory, Liberal, Conservative, or Radical. I was "only looking at the man" who, for more than thirty years, had with matchless eloquence defended the cause of Truth and Beauty, of Justice and Right, and who had never ceased to stand up, with purse and person, for the poor and oppressed, "that the strong man might not spoil his goods nor hale him to prison without a warrant." And if it is to be a Tory to plead such a cause, I (who am a "black" Radical) am prepared to turn Tory to-morrow.

On Friday, the twentieth, the monument to Michael William Balfe in Westminster Abbey was duly unveiled by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, the Canon in residence. To my great sorrow, I was not able to attend the ceremony. I had mistaken the day, and, setting apart the whole of Thursday afternoon, went down at a quarter to three to the Abbey. But at the West Cloister door a mildly derisive verger informed me that I had "made a mistake," and that the unveiling was not to take place until the morrow. So I was fain to solace myself by wandering about the cloisters and watching the Westminster boys playing foot-ball in an adjoining inclosure.

I read that on Friday, after the service under the lantern, which was largely attended—the anthem being one composed by Balfe for the private chapel of Madame Adelaide, sister of King Louis Philippe—Canon Duckworth conducted Madame Balfe, the widow of the composer, who was accompanied by the Count de Haro, the son of the Duke de Frias and grandson of Balfe, to a place close to the spot where the memorial tablet had been erected. Having unveiled the tablet, Canon Duckworth delivered a brief but graceful, touching, and impressive address on the genius and character of Balfe; comparing him with Charles Dickens as a benefactor of the masses, a minister of the purest delight and recreation to his countrymen of every rank; and predicting that his sweet, simple, flowing ballads, so full of mingled sunshine and pathos, would be the delight of "other lips and other hearts" for many generations to come. Balfe has, at last, his due; but little, possibly, did the "Poet" Bunn, who wrote the words referred to by Canon Duckworth, think that the versified imitations of "You'll Remember Me" would ever attain the honour of being quoted by a dignitary of the Church of England in the Abbey church of St. Peter, Westminster.

Surely, in the settlement of that Egyptian question which, during the recess, has furnished forth stubble for so many

political geese, the claims of Mr. Thomas Cook ought not to be overlooked. There lies before me a neat programme from the printing-press of "L. Jablin and Co., of Cairo," detailing the arrangements made for a "special excursion" of Sir Garnet Wolseley and Staff to Memphis, the Serapeum, and the Pyramids of Sakkarah. "Leave the iron bridge on Nile steamer Masr at six p.m.; breakfast, seven; arrive at Bedreshin at 8.30, and at Sakkarah at 10.30; visit the tomb of Tii and the Serapeum; halt at Mariette's house; refreshments; visit the Pyramid of Ounas; dinner at four p.m.; return to steamer at 8.30." The five proceedings conducted by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son.

I have often cogitated as to the possibility of remodelling the general political machine on strictly financial principles. Messrs. Quilter and Ball, or some other eminent firm of accountants, might manage the finances of Turkey; Messrs. Spiers and Pond might bring gastronomic regeneration to that dinnerless land, Spain; Mr. Pollak and the "Private Inquiry" gentlemen might definitively root Nihilism out of Russia; and Mr. Thomas Cook or his son would make a capital joint-Khédive. Whether the affairs of the French Republic should be intrusted to the management of Mr. Augustus Harris, Mr. William Holland, or Mr. James Willing, I have not yet quite made up by mind.

I notice in a contemporary an odd paragraph imputing to a daily paper the "mistake" of having spoken of the homecoming Life Guards and Blues as "the Guards," instead of "The Household Cavalry." The "Guards," according to my contemporary, are the Household Infantry, and have not yet come home.

The cavalry of the Household Troops should be quite as much "Guards" as are the infantry. I refer the hair-splitting gentleman to the "state" of the Household Troops as settled in the year 1661, the year in which Adjutants in the Guards were first commissioned.

	Privates.
The King's Troop of Life Guards	200
The Duke of York's ditto	150
The Duke of Albany's ditto	150
The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Blue... ..	500
The King's Regiment of Foot Guards... ..	1200
The Lord General's Regiment of Foot Guards	1000
The King's Regiment of Foot Guards, under Lord Wentworth... ..	1200
	4400

The Household Troops, properly speaking, consist not of "Guards" and "Household Cavalry," but of "Horse Guards" and "Foot Guards." I read in a contemporary account of the execution in 1746 of the rebel Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, that the space round the scaffold on Tower Hill was kept by the Life Guards, the Horse Grenadiers, and the Foot Guards.

I am thoroughly well aware that the gallant warriors whose officers have a club-house with a pretty bow window in Pall-mall (the club used to be in St. James's-street, hard by Crockford's) have for a lengthened period been distinctively known as "The Guards"; but I contend that, historically, the Household Cavalry have quite as much a right to be termed "Guards" as the infantry have; and it would be curiously interesting to know at what period the latter dropped their appellation of "Foot" to be called "Guards" pure and simple. Did they do so by Royal rescript or warrant, or at their own sweet will? Was the morsel of prestige claimed in consequence of Wellington's legendary "Up Guards and at 'em!" (addressed to the Foot Guards) at Waterloo. Some years ago there was an irate Colonel of the Line who indited a furious pamphlet, illustrated by Alfred Crowquill, against the privileges of the Guards. I forget the irate Colonel's name; or I would seek for his book in the British Museum catalogue. He might give me some information on the matter. As it is, I have only Colonel John Luard's "History of the Dress of the British Soldier" (London, Clowes, 1852) and "The Guards; or the Household Troops of England," by Captain Rafter (London, Clarke and Beeton, N.D.). These authorities do not enlighten me on the point which puzzles me.

As a cognate matter I recall to mind that a correspondent somewhere in the North of England wrote to me some weeks ago to ask whether he ought to say "The Commander-in-Chief," or "The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief." I wrote in reply that I was perfectly incompetent to settle so recondite a point of military etiquette; that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was officially spoken of as "the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief," but that on reference to an official Guide to the Departments of State, published in 1815, H.R.H. the Duke of York was called "Commander-in-Chief." So, within my own time, were Lord Hill and Lord Hardinge.

Here is a matrimonial advertisement quoted the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna—

My name is Frederick. I am as poor as I am old and ugly. If anything surpasses my stupidity it is my malignity. Nevertheless, I am looking out for a wife. Answers to be addressed "Who will venture?"

According to the *N. F. P.*, the newspaper clerk's astonishment when the advertisement was handed to him for insertion was only exceeded when, the following day, hundreds of replies flowed into the office. It subsequently transpired that the advertisement emanated from a *chevalier d'industrie*, who is now in jail at the Kaiserstadt awaiting his trial for swindling.

My friend "Atlas" is blest with one of the most astonishing culinary correspondents that I ever came across. He is continually making what, in the innocence of his heart, he fondly imagines to be new discoveries, but which in most cases are, in degree, as old as the hills. Hear this sage on Tomatoes:—

One or two more notes on tomatoes. The Germans, in making tomato sauce, put one or two slices of lean ham at the bottom of the stewpan. This is a great improvement, but a little more extravagant. Fried eggs with tomato sauce are excellent. It is a pre-eminently bourgeois dish, but none

the less good for that. So is macaroni with the same condiment. By-the-way, why does not someone translate a good book on the *cuisine bourgeoise*, such as Kidalin's, for example!

"Why Cert'nly," as Mr. Burnand's "Colonel" would say; and I hope that he will say so again somewhere, shortly. There is a capital recipe for making tomato-sauce in a book called, "German National Cookery for English Kitchens," published by Chapman and Hall, nine years ago. Among the ingredients are ham, shalots, cayenne, gravy, and lemon-juice. But the introduction of lean ham as a basis for tomato sauce is no more exclusively German than it is French, Italian, Spanish, or English.

Turning, perfectly at random, to half a dozen cookery-books, I find Jules Gouffé stating that "sauce tomate" must be moistened with three "decilitres" of "Espagnole." Very well. I turn to the directions for making "Espagnole" in the "Dictionnaire de Cuisine" of Alexandre Dumas, *père*; and I read—

Foncez une casserole de lard et surtout de jambon, et procédez à cet égard comme il est indiqué pour la grande sauce.

I turn to the last edition of "Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery," and I read, "Halve a dozen ripe tomatoes, squeeze out the seeds, and put them into a jar or saucepan with a dessert-spoon of lean ham cut into dice. I turn to Francatelli's "Cook's Guide" (London, Bentley), and, under the head of "Tomato sauce à la Provençale," I find "put them in a stewpan with two ounces of scraped bacon or ham" (but the bacon is to be fat). The *gens du midi* like all greasy things. I turn to Urbain Dubois' "Cosmopolitan Cookery," and I find that the recipe for young rabbits (*lapereaux*) with tomato sauce, comprises "six ounces of lean bacon in large dice." Finally, I find Beauvilliers in his "Art du Cuisinier" (Paris, 1816) prescribing the moistening of tomato sauce with "espagnole," the beginning of which, as I have already stated, is the "bottoming" of a stewpan with ham or bacon.

As for macaroni with tomatoes being "a pre-eminently bourgeois dish," I really do not know what the gentleman means. The recipe is given by Francatelli, who was cook to her Majesty the Queen, and afterwards to the Reform Club, and who certainly was not a concocter of dishes for the *bourgeoisie*. And the recipe for fried eggs with tomatoes is in the "Livre de Cuisine" of Jules Gouffé, who is *chef* to the Paris Jockey Club, an association assuredly not composed of *bourgeois*.

It is as easy to talk of "la cuisine bourgeoise" as it is to declaim about the "well of English undefiled"; but it is extremely difficult to determine what the *cuisine* in question really is, or rather was; for it is extinct. According to a very rare and curious book, "La Vie Privée des Français," published late in the last century, "la haute cuisine bourgeoise" began to decline at the beginning of the reign of Louis XV., when it was voted too simple, and replaced by a culinary code, "consisting principally of chemicals and extracts." You have a glimpse, now and again, of this *cuisine* in Brillat Savarin; but "la haute cuisine bourgeoise" practically received its death-blow at the First Revolution, concurrently with the dissolution of the monasteries, those chosen homes of good cheer.

When I was a boy in France, say three-and-forty years ago, the bill of fare for a dinner in a tolerably affluent French middle-class household was pretty much as follows. Soup: *pot au feu*. Next *bouilli*, the beef which the soup had been boiled with, garnished with vegetables and served with a rich brown sauce (apart); a roast leg of mutton, with lentils or with haricot beans; fish (sometimes); on high days and holidays, a roast turkey stuffed with chestnuts; a vegetable (not as an accompaniment, but as an independent dish); a sweet, usually a *baba*, a *charlotte*, or an omelette *aux confitures* or *au rhum*. Cheese, and an abundant dessert. Sound *bordeaux* or *burgundy*; and not the faintest whisper of champagne.

Mem.: M. Emile Zola, in a too-famous description of a restaurant in the Rue des Martyrs, Paris, speaks of the *cuisine* as being that of an old-fashioned provincial hotel: "Vol au vent à la Financière, boiled capon and rice, French beans with sugar, and Vanilla cream."

In re "Petersameen." To judge from a communication from a learned correspondent at Dewsbury, it was not the English who corrupted "Pedro Ximenes" into "Petersameen," but the Spaniards who Castilianised a low Dutch name into the high-sounding one of "Pedro Ximenes." "A Dutchman by the name of Peter Simon brought the vines producing this particular wine to Spain." This reminds me that, in 1865, I saw in many cafés in Andalusia announcements of there being on tap supplies of the "Cervesa Ingles, Paliati de Allsopp y de Bass." Paliati ale sounded quite pretty as pale ale; as prettily as "Eeronmonjerrelahni" did to the astonished police-constable when the intelligent foreigner from Italy asked him the way to Ironmonger-lane.

In the matter of tripe suppers. I am obliged to my correspondent "A. G. S." (Clapham Park) for drawing my attention to a passage in the late Mr. G. H. Lewes's "Physiology of Common Life" (vol. i. p. 158-9). Says that distinguished writer:—"An excellent food; too much neglected, is tripe, which is simply the stomachs of ruminant animals. As it contains a large proportion of albumen and fibrine, it requires not more than one hour for its digestion; and in this we see the justification of the practice, popular in many families, of having tripe for supper." Elsewhere Mr. Lewes points out that "kidneys are very tough and difficult of digestion." Of course they are; still, on the very rare occasions when I drop in at the Jeunesse Dorée Club after the play, I find the Gilded Youth (wonderful creatures; where do they get their adamantine collars and their preternaturally solemn looks from?) supping on kidneys; and, subsequently, they take no other refreshments, save cigarettes and lemon "squash." It is a marvellous age! G. A. S.

P.S.—Of course the "up-town" Delmonico's in New York is at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, opposite the Café Brunswick, and not in Union-square, where, by a slip of the pen, I located it in last week's "Echoes."



RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM EGYPT: THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS PASSING THROUGH LONDON.

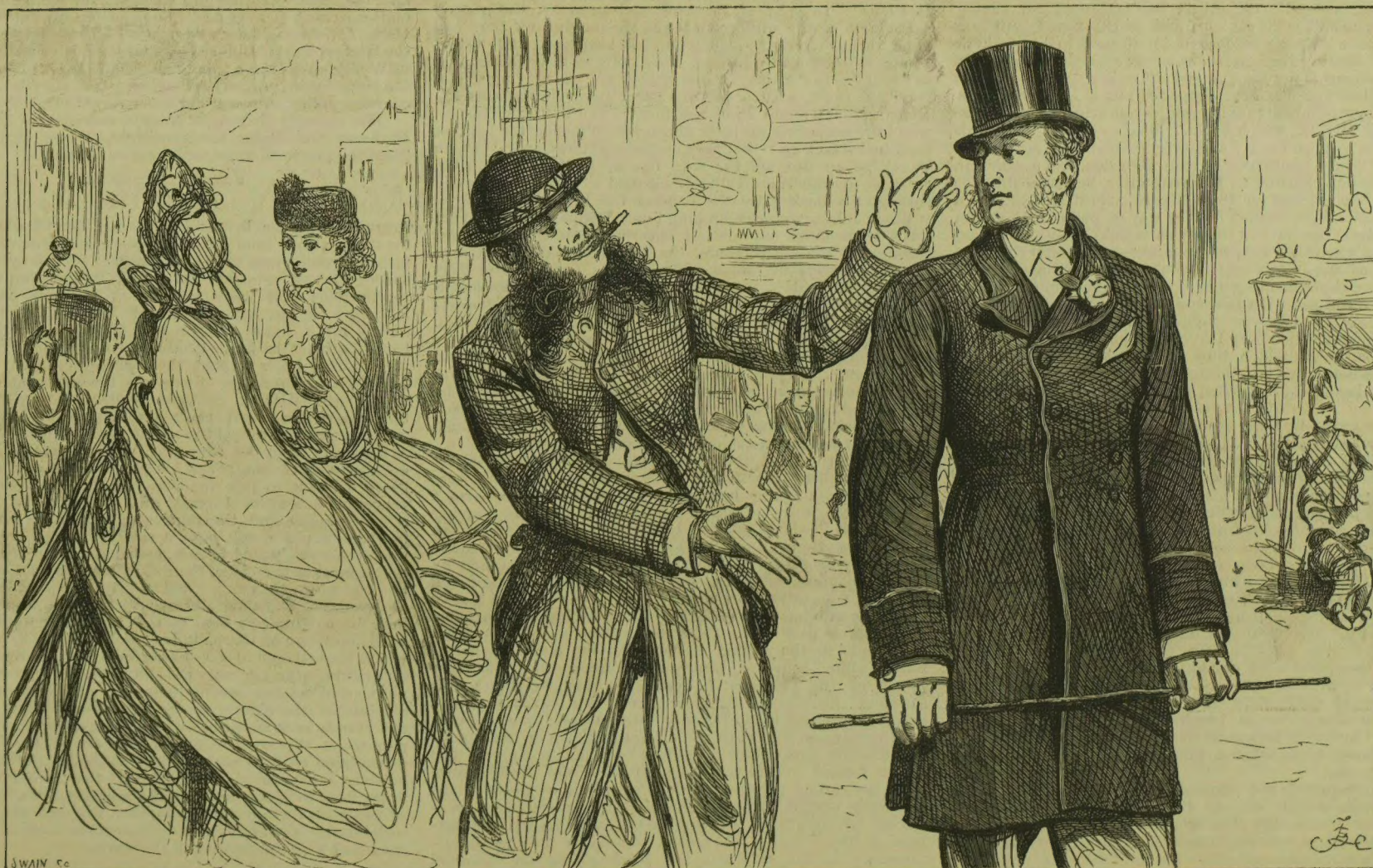
PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

THE SQUIRE.

Mr. D'Avenant is the Squire of Blewberry Hall, and he boasts that his family have furnished lords to the Manor of Blewberry for five hundred years. When flippant persons ask him whether he is related to the great Earl D'Avenant, who is a K.G., he smiles, as a Guelph might do who was asked whether the King of the Belgians was not head of his house. Earl D'Avenant descends from an offshoot of the ancient family whereof John D'Avenant, Esquire, is the descendant in line direct: but, though we wish to say nothing disrespectful of a Squire so rich and of such good blood, we may point out that the worthy gentleman turns up his nose just a little too much at titles. Nobility is not lavished in England as it has been in some Continental countries; but peerages and baronetages have always been bestowed pretty generously on rich men who distinguished themselves in any way; and the fact that the D'Avenants of the elder branch have remained untitled for generations simply proves that they did nothing to deserve well of their country. They lived, ate, drank, married, amassed money, and died—that is about all that their record consists of. And though it is certain that they were comely gentlemen, who never got themselves into gaol for debt or petty thieving, it is not so sure but that they would have been more useful in their respective generations if they had sought to add to the quarterings on their escutcheons by a few brave deeds or some displays of intellect. To be sure, there is a story among some aged beldames of the county that these present D'Avenants only got their name by a marriage with the heiress of the great house about a hundred and fifty years ago; that prior to that their name was Brown; and that, indeed, the Miss D'Avenant who married the Brown was herself the grandchild of a lady who had married a yeoman called Jones, and had given her name to him by license of Charles II. However this may be, none can forget that Avenant in French means "charming," so that the name has doubtless a chivalrous origin. It is not likely that it was first bestowed on a strolling tinker, a butcher, or a baker. Another positive fact is that John D'Avenant, Esq., living in this present year of grace, is powerfully rich, as his father and grandfather were before him. Part of his income comes to him from his estate; but the greater portion from scrip judiciously purchased at the right moment, through his London broker. He is reckoned to have about £50,000 a year.

This is a great fortune, for, when everything has been said about the expense of "keeping up" a large estate, it remains clear that a man who has no spendthrift tastes can scarcely disburse more than £25,000 per annum in supporting himself and his family in luxury. A large estate keeps itself up. Mr. D'Avenant sells yearly enough corn, timber, and cattle to till his land, improve it, and leave a good balance over. Such losses as he experiences occasionally do not come so much from bad harvests or diminishing rents as from Turks and Peruvians who will not pay the interest on the money lent them. Mr. D'Avenant, whilst imbued with the wisdom of most English squires as regards the folly of trying to get more than four per cent for one's money, is not always



"During a couple of years after he had left Oxford he was often bored by the painful necessity of having to cut old acquaintances, who, if encouraged, might have become too familiar."

so cautious in practice as he is theoretically. He has more than once nibbled at the bait of ten per cent offered on a plausible prospectus, and through the venal money article of newspapers, and been hooked by the nose for his pains. If the truth could be known, he has probably in the course of fifteen years, frittered away about £40,000 in unremunerative speculation; but he has been no more reckless in this respect than other landowners, and the breezy way in which he has borne his losses only proves how well he could afford to lose. Had he been a gambler, an owner of racing-stables, a collector of paintings, china, or bric-a-brac, he might have lost even more, and got a reputation for being a silly fellow into the bargain. As it is, he is looked upon as a highly sensible and steady-going person. He is forty-five years old, and inherited his estates about fifteen years ago, when he was thirty. In his youth, he was educated at Eton and Oxford, and did nothing at either of those seats of learning. The head master of Eton occasionally birched him, the boys kicked him; and he, when he got older, proceeded to kick younger boys. From twelve to fourteen he was the fag of a parson's son; from sixteen to eighteen he had a young Earl and a Baronet to fag for him, and thus he was enabled to acquire broad views on the subject of social distinctions. At Oxford, his tutor paid no more attention to his moral or intellectual welfare than it is the custom of tutors to do; but young D'Avenant had no evil instincts, and contented himself with idling and hunting to the top of his bent, until it became necessary to take his degree, when his obliging tutor crammed him for a brief season, and, after two "ploughs," got him through with a "pass." This was all that Squire D'Avenant's heir needed, for he never opened a Greek or Latin book after he left college, and might as well have been learning Hottentot during his stay at Oxford for all the use he ever made of his attainments. But of course he had derived the usual social advantages from his stay at Eton and Christ Church, and had picked up a great many more friends than he cared to acknowledge when he went forth into the world. During a couple of years after he left Oxford he was often bored by the painful necessity of having to cut old acquaintances, who, if encouraged, might have become too familiar with him, and have borrowed his money, for our friend John was known to be a very rich man.

Society makes no mistakes in the bestowal of its homage on the right men. Plain Mr. D'Avenant was welcomed in every drawing-room as more than the equal of any City magnate, and though many aspiring young ladies regretted that he had not a "handle" to his name, their shrewder mammas, looking only to the solid qualities of the young Squire, talked of his rent-roll and hinted at his influence, which would always enable him to get a title when he pleased. In the upshot, the heir of Blewberry Hall fell in love, as we all of us must do; and, queerly enough, he selected his wife from among the young ladies who had striven least to win his good graces. Miss Dora (or Dottie) Bell was a winsome little girl of quiet, homely tastes, who had never aspired to marry a rich man, and who, when Mr. D'Avenant asked her to dance for the first time, rather wondered whether such a "heavy swell," as her brothers called him, could dance. But D'Avenant acquitted himself fairly well of his waltzing; and, his eyes being very quick to discern where his own interests lay, he soon perceived that "Dottie" was just the girl who would make him a good, faithful wife. So he proposed, and was accepted—not without some trembling and diffidence; got married in great pomp, and has never regretted the transaction to the present day. Nor has Dottie.

Men may not always be said to marry wisely when they take wives who are cheerful, faithful, and devoted; for, according to some, it is desirable that a wife should be ambitious for her husband's sake, and spur him on to make proper use of his talents. This maxim only holds good, however, in the case of men who have talents. John D'Avenant's father was no eagle, and John himself was not a goose; but that is about all that can be said for the pair. And, as John's mother had never goaded the old Squire to fly higher than his pinions could carry him comfortably, so did John's wife abstain from filling her husband with a buoyant ambition. When the old Squire died, he had been sitting in Parliament for twenty years as member for his county; and so the new Squire was asked at once whether he desired to succeed to his father's seat; but, hearing that there was another Squire who longed for this honour, John surrendered it to him at once without parley. How would it have benefited him to become a legislator? He was much prouder and happier in succeeding to the post of M.F.H., which he had filled as deputy during his father's last year on earth; and as for official rank, was he not a J.P., a Deputy Lieutenant, a churchwarden, and a chairman of half a dozen charities? The year after he came into his estates he was pricked for the office of Sheriff, and during a twelvemonth he got enough in the way of pomp to last him for a lifetime; for he had to put on a Court suit and attend the Judges when they held their assizes—a formality the more tiresome as the Judges on the rota that year happened to be the dulllest old gentlemen going, who had never hunted in their lives, and could not tell a thoroughbred racer from a jackass. They did not even bestow a glance on the splendid teams of four horses which Mr. D'Avenant had provided for the pair of coaches in which they were driven about—though these eight horses had cost the Squire not less than six thousand pounds and excited the admiration of every true lover of horse-flesh.

Thank goodness, there are many such in the county which Blewberry graces, and Mr. D'Avenant is never at a loss when he wants to consult a neighbour about purchasing a new hunter or effecting some improvement in his stables. But the Squire does not give up all his thoughts to horses, for he is a gentleman of his time, who likes to travel for his amusement in the summer when his boys are home for their holidays. He has sojourned in all the best hotels on the Continent, and knows everything about foreign countries, except their monuments, which bore him. He travels, as he says, to see the people of other lands, to enjoy a change of climate, and to give his girls a chance of picking up scraps of French and German. By way of encouraging native industry, however, wherever he goes he buys photographs, pipes, musical boxes, cameos, and even curiosities drawn from ruins which have been excavated. There is a museum of all these things at Blewberry Hall, and it entertains guests; but Mr. D'Avenant alludes to it laughingly as his "Chamber of Horrors," by which he means that it gives him the horrors to be questioned as to whence this or that article comes, and what it means.

For our Squire is not particularly intellectual—no more so than when he was at Oxford. He reads his *Times*, the *Field*, and he has his weekly grin over *Punch*; but, except when some new work on sporting matters is warmly recommended to him, he never opens a book. He pathetically says that he has no time to read; and he might add that most new books are beyond his comprehension. Accustomed to talk in terse pointed English, he can make nothing of that affectation of scientific and technical jargon in which many modern novels are written, besides which he has not the faintest sympathy

with any of the *isms* of the day. His faith in religion and in politics is that of his father; and he cannot for the life of him see why any people should be dissatisfied with a Church and a Constitution which pleased the old gentleman so well.

Mr. D'Avenant, however, for all his respect towards the clergy, once nearly quarrelled with the Vicar of Blewberry. It was when the reverend gentleman wanted to remove those high-backed curtained pews in which the Squire's father used to sleep so comfortably during sermons. John D'Avenant was not himself given to sleeping in church, but he wanted his curtains left for old custom's sake. Nevertheless, the Vicar had his way, for this is an age of unceasing changes.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

The arrival, towards the end of last week, of the Household Cavalry—namely, the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), and the 1st Life Guards—coming home from the campaign in Egypt, was greeted with enthusiastic popular acclamations and signal tokens of welcome. The first detachments of these fine regiments, so well known in London, reached England by the transport *Lydian Monarch*, which arrived at Gravesend on Thursday week, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, bringing a squadron of the 2nd Life Guards, numbering 152, and a troop of the Royal Horse Guards, mustering 105 non-commissioned officers and men, the former commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Ewart, the latter by Lieutenant-Colonel D. Milne Home. They were accompanied by his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, who has been attached to the head-quarters staff during the late campaign. In the afternoon of Thursday the ship got into the South West India Docks, and on Friday morning the troops landed, when the Royal Horse Guards marched up to London, going to the Albany-street Barracks, Regent's Park, where they were met by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The 2nd Life Guards, in the meantime, were conveyed by railway from the Docks to Windsor. They were inspected there next day (Saturday) by the Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry. On Saturday morning, the Assyrian Monarch, another steam-ship of the "Monarch" line hired for transport service, arrived at the South West India Docks, bringing a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, 123 men, under the command of Colonel the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, and eighteen more of the Royal Horse Guards, under Lieutenant Lord Arthur Somerset. These troops landed on Sunday at noon, and then marched through London, the 1st Life Guards to Knightsbridge Barracks, where the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, met them between three and four in the afternoon. Other troops from Egypt, Royal Marines, have since arrived at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and elsewhere, and have been received with local demonstrations of welcome. The illustrations which are presented in this Number relate to the proceedings of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, at the Docks and in different parts of London, and also at Windsor.

The march of the Royal Horse Guards, on Friday, from the South West India Docks (between Limehouse and Millwall) to the Albany-street Barracks, near Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, was attended with every sign of popular favour. The route which they took was through the West India Dock-road and Commercial-road (crossing Whitechapel), up Commercial-street and Great Eastern-street (crossing Shoreditch), to Old-street, Hoxton; thence up the City-road to the Angel, at Islington; down Pentonville-hill, to King's-cross; and along Euston-road to Albany-street. They started at half-past nine in the morning, and arrived at the barracks about twenty minutes past twelve. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and the Blues, having been sent to meet their comrades, played alternately on leaving the Docks, and marched out before the troopers of the latter regiment. The strength of this detachment was nine officers and about ninety men, as the remainder of the squadron was to come in the Assyrian Monarch. The officers and troopers all wore their campaign uniforms with the exception of leggings and brown bluchers, which had been discarded on leaving Egypt in favour of Hessians. In spite of brushing and pipeclay, the general shabbiness of the uniforms showed the rough work they had gone through. Each man wore his haversack and water-bottle, with his coat rolled on his saddle, in the same manner as when on the march in the campaign. As they moved off from the Dock, with a parting cheer from the crew of the *Lydian Monarch* and from the men of the 2nd Life Guards, who were preparing for their journey to Windsor, the band of the Blues struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," which was kept up through the long line of Docks almost to the entrance by the West India Dock-road. When they issued through the Dock gates the band of the Life Guards played "When Johnny comes marching home," which was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering, and this continued throughout the entire route. In the West India Dock-road the houses were decorated with bunting, and spans of flags hung at intervals across the streets, while such mottoes as "Welcome Home," "Bravo Boys," and "Kassassin, Tel-el-Kebir, and Waterloo," were hung on some of the house fronts. All along the road, as far as the eye could reach, the pathways were thronged with people, while every window had its crowd of occupants. Beyond this was a row of vehicles two or three deep, drawn up so as to form temporary stands. The scene was altogether remarkable, men and women running alongside eager to shake hands with the Guards, who seemed as much astonished as pleased at their enthusiastic reception.

Having traversed the whole route to the Albany-street Barracks, where the 29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers were posted as a guard of honour, the Blues entered the barracks gates, to the music of the Grenadier Guards band, playing "Inkerman," while their own band responded with "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." They were met on the parade ground by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and by the commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel Frederick Burnaby, who, after greeting Lieutenant-Colonel Milne Home, the officer who has commanded the Blues in Egypt, gave orders for a march past the Prince and a dismounted inspection afterwards in the Riding School. As the men and horses formed line, opposite where the Prince, who was now joined by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, was standing, his Royal Highness went on to the parade ground and shook hands heartily with Colonel Home, congratulating him on the credit the officers and men of the Household Cavalry have achieved by their behaviour in Egypt. The troops formed line facing the position of the Royal group, when the cordial greeting of the Prince was extended to the two troop leaders, amid the cheers of the surrounding spectators. On the Prince returning to the extemporised saluting-base a Royal salute was given, the sabres flashing simultaneously in the air, and the band giving the National Anthem. After being put through different formations, under the inspection of the Prince of Wales, the men were dismissed, and the Royal visitors left the barracks.

As soon as the Blues had left the Docks the duty of getting the 2nd Life Guards into their trains was commenced. The horses

were placed in trucks, into which they were walked from the shed where they had passed the night. Two trains were made up, and they left between ten and eleven o'clock for Slough. The squadron, all told, numbered 152. Several sick troop horses were also conveyed by the same train. The route taken was by way of the Great Eastern system to Stratford Junction, thence to Victoria Park Junction, over the North London line, where the Great Western system was reached, and from there they had a straight run to Slough.

The first train arrived at Slough at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock. The troopers, an hour afterwards, marched from Slough to Eton and Windsor, passing beneath triumphal arches at each of those places, and receiving the acclamations of the townspeople. The Berks Rifle Volunteers formed a guard of honour at Slough, and the Eton Volunteers and the Windsor Corps in the High-street of the Royal Borough. On the Castle-hill were the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, attired in their official robes, and the Mayor presented an address of welcome to Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart and the other officers and gentlemen of the regiment. They entered the Spital Cavalry Barracks, where they were next day visited and inspected by the Prince of Wales, as above mentioned.

The entry of the 1st Life Guards, on Sunday, even more than that of the Blues on Friday, called forth an exhibition of public interest all along the route from the East End of London to the West End. Just at noon, at the South West India Dock, the bugle of the 1st Life Guards sounded "Boot and saddle," and shortly after the squadron was paraded on the Quay by the side of the ship. The men were in their campaigning uniform—white helmet, red serge patrol jackets, brown leather bluchers, and the leg swathings of blue serge which supplied the place of long boots and leggings. The bands headed the column of route, that of the Royal Horse Guards leading, the Middlesex Yeomanry next, and the 1st Life Guards, of course, immediately preceding their own men. The Dock premises were not opened to the general public; but a large number of sailors and others belonging to the vessels in dock, and of men in the service of the East and West India Docks Company, were assembled. Outside the Dock gates there was a dense mass of people, in spite of a heavy shower of rain, waiting eagerly for the appearance of the soldiers. The bands played, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and there was a tumult of cheering as they passed, with many attempts at handshaking. The route was along the West India Dock-road, Commercial-road, Whitechapel, Aldgate, Leadenhall-street and Cornhill; past the Mansion House by the new line of street to the Thames Embankment; thence by Northumberland-avenue and Charing-cross to Pall-mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, and Hyde Park-corner. In Pall-mall and St. James's-street the club windows were well filled; and here among the spectators were a considerable number of ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs. Mr. Gladstone was in the balcony of the house of the Marchioness of Ailesbury, in Pall-mall, and waved his hat as the troops rode past. At Apsley House, likewise, and at the mansion of Lord Rosebery, in Piccadilly, there were many ladies and gentlemen of rank. From Hyde Park-corner to Knightsbridge, there was a great display of flags and various decorations, with mottoes appropriate to the occasion. At three o'clock the 1st Life Guards entered the gates of Knightsbridge Barracks, formed line on the parade-ground, and saluted the Prince of Wales, while the Coldstream Guards band played the National Anthem. They then dismounted and marched into the Riding School, which was splendidly decorated; here the Prince inspected them, and heartily congratulated them on their behaviour in Egypt, referring especially to the brilliant charge at Kassassin. After this the men were dismissed, and the Royal visitors took their departure. The Prince of Wales came again next day, to see the invalids of the regiment.

The soldiers of each regiment of Household Cavalry who have returned from Egypt were entertained with a grand banquet, either on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday evening this week. That of the Royal Horse Guards was to have taken place under a marquee erected in the Albany-street barrack-yard; but the storm of wind on Tuesday overthrew the marquee, and the feast was therefore spread at the Holborn Townhall, on the evening of next day. Some of the invalid Cavalry and Horse Artillery soldiers who were sent home before are still in the Herbert Royal Military Hospital at Shooter's Hill, adjacent to Woolwich-common; and one of our illustrations is that of the scene in the grounds belonging to the hospital, where the convalescents, in fine weather, can enjoy the benefit of fresh air.

The Infantry Brigade of Guards, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, leaves Egypt to-day (Saturday) or to-morrow, on its return home.

RECRUITS.

Recruiting for the British Army is a different affair, happily for this country, from the conscription and compulsory enrolment of young men driven to military service by the laws of the Continental States. Its aspect is, however, usually not very heroic; and the simpletons or idlers of the English labouring classes, who have rashly bartered away their civil liberty for a scarlet uniform and fifteenpence a day, with a bounty subject to large deductions for their kit, look rather silly as they loiter behind the corporal on their way to be attested and sworn in. Some are townsmen and some are rustics; the latter no doubt of greater bodily robustness, the former perhaps of sharper mental perception and quite as likely to make smart soldiers after a twelvemonth of incessant drill. A person of superior education, who has probably got into disgrace with his family and his employers, may now and then be seen about to join the ranks and resign himself to the vacant monotony of barrack life. It is to be hoped that strict discipline and the routine of duty, on a home station in years of peace, will have a salutary and corrective effect upon these idle young fellows, and that they will become much better men, at the end of their short term, than they appear to be just now. A really good "private" soldier, we have observed, behaves and talks like a gentleman, though he may have been born and bred in the humblest social position. Lord Wolseley of Cairo, in his "Soldier's Pocket-Book," of which Macmillan and Co. have recently issued a new edition, insists upon the necessity of cultivating a high standard of morals and manners among the rank and file of our soldiery, and advises the officers to treat them with frank cordiality, and even to seek an intimacy with them as "friends and companions." We are less disposed to accept Lord Wolseley's dictum that soldiers ought to be "so thoroughly imbued with military fanaticism as to despise all the duties of civil life." It is rather to be deplored, on the contrary, that, in England, so many of these youths, who have despised their civil and social duties, should resort to enlistment as their last desperate chance of a secure position in the world.

Portrait models of the Khedive and Earl Spencer (Viceroy of Ireland) have been added to Madame Tussaud and Sons' Exhibition in Baker-street. A portrait model of the Archbishop of Canterbury is the latest addition.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There are certain things which are said to "improve on acquaintance;" but such a remark certainly fails to apply to the performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" at the Lyceum, which was as admirably acted and went as smoothly and trippingly on the first night of its reproduction, on Wednesday, the Eleventh of October, as it did on Tuesday, the Twenty-Fourth, when I again witnessed the enchanting comedy, interpreted and placed on the stage with such rare intelligence and sumptuary taste and such scenic splendour as have not hitherto been seen since the days of the noblest of Charles Kean's Shakspearean revivals at the Princess's. And, undeniably superb as those revivals were, both in their acting and in the strict archaeological accuracy with which they were presented, they have been surpassed, so far as *mise-en-scène* and costume are concerned, by those Lyceum revivals of which "Much Ado About Nothing" is undeniably the finest. Mr. Hawes Craven, Mr. W. Cuthbert, and Mr. William Telbin are not more highly endowed scene-painters than Mr. F. Lloyds and Mr. Gordon, the leading painters of the Kean managements; but modern scenic artists have at their command facilities of which their predecessors five-and-twenty years ago were destitute. They are able to model as well as to paint their scenes, to introduce really cylindrical columns and really plastic bas-reliefs, and in rural tableaux to simulate trees and plants, the leaves of which are corporeally agitated by the air. Draperies, again, are much more freely used on the modern stage than was formerly the case; and manufacturers are ready to supply the theatre with a vast number of new fabrics of practically novel colours; and the designs of these fabrics, offering as, they do, evidence of the study now of Japanese and now of mediæval art, have effected a complete revolution in the embellishment of a play, and have vastly enhanced the prevalence of harmony and symmetry in form and hue. The same may be said of the dresses. The costumiers have new models to work from, new materials to confect, new ornamentation to apply; and from such a theatre as the Lyceum the old barbarous style of bedizening the subordinate characters—the plastering of girdles with zinc "logies," the coarse tinselling of breastplates and shields, the smearing with yellow ochre of the gauntlets and russet boots of the "supers," and the substitution of glazed calico for real satin in "back grooves" court dresses have been wholly banished. All is handsome, appropriate, and honest. Again, that department known in French theatres as that of "accessoires," and in England as "properties," has been thoroughly reformed under the auspices of Mr. Irving. Honour to whom honour is due. It was William Charles Macready, at Drury Lane, and in the production of "Acis and Galatea," who was the first to introduce really artistic "properties;" but coarse, slovenly, clumsy, and often grotesque accessories yet disgrace many of our theatres; and it is only at the Lyceum and at the Haymarket that we never see the minor details, be they weapons or toys, goblets or lanterns, or chairs or stools, or table furniture, failing to harmonise completely in comeliness in design and tastefulness of execution with the scenery and the dresses. Finally, modern science has amazingly increased the means of lighting both the auditorium and the stage. It is expedient to mention these matters of detail, because, apart from the acting and stage management, they materially conduce to such a triumphant success as that which has been achieved at the Lyceum by "Much Ado About Nothing." It would be churlish, on the other hand, to withhold well-deserved praise on such stage management as Mr. H. J. Loveday has brought to bear on the service of his Chief. We often hear of the "hitches inseparable from a first night's performance." There were no more "hitches" on the first night of "Much Ado About Nothing" than there were when I saw it on Tuesday last; that is to say, there were no "hitches" at all; for the simple reason that intense pains had been taken and reiterated trials made in order to secure the efficient working of the mechanism and the grouping of the piece. It was not produced before it was thoroughly ready for production; and therein lies one of the secrets of its success.

I say one; since another of the secrets is to be found in the fact that the author of the play was a certain William Shakspeare, and that among all his enchanting comedies there is not one that appeals to the sweeter sympathies of human-kind more continuously and more irresistibly than does "Much Ado About Nothing." It is for young and old, for gentle and simple;—for the Duchess in the proscenium box, and Molly the cookmaid up in the gallery yonder, alike. It tells the eternal story of sweetheating. It is throughout a Woman's Play. Kirtle and farthingale have altogether the mastery in it over doublet and hose. Woman's wit is victorious in saucy Beatrice. Woman's purity triumphs at last, in the meek Hero. It is, throughout, the loveliest of Wedding Marches, with words which the Only Shakspeare alone could write.

Of the superb acting of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry as Benedick and Beatrice I have already spoken. It remains for me to give high commendation to the forcible, manly, and chivalrous impersonation of Don Pedro by Mr. W. Terriss. Clear enunciation and a most gallant bearing stood him in excellent stead, and increased the (literary) regret of the spectator that this excellent Prince of Aragon, this indefatigable and ultimately beneficent match-maker, should not have been in a position to indulge in a little love-making on his own account. John the Bastard was admirably played by Mr. C. Glenny. He showed us a cool, crafty, and determined villain; but Mr. Glenny had the good sense to remember that Don John, all scoundrel as he is, is also a Spanish *caballero*, and that your Don is always a gentleman. An Italian desperado of the same type might, however high his rank, have indulged in a little melodramatic gesticulation; but Mr. Glenny plotted against Hero's honour with praiseworthy imperturbability. "Hush! Hush! Señor Don Carlos," whispered soothingly one of the assassins who were slaying the wretched son of Philip the Second "Easy, now! all that we are doing *esta para su bien*"—for your Highness's good. Mr. Glenny is the politest of conspirators and would be as persuasive an assassin. Mr. Forbes Robertson's Claudio is as alternately dashing and sentimental as needs be; but he has a corrigible trick of throwing his arms about, angularly, in the antique semaphore fashion. Mr. Fernandez is a stately and impressive Leonato; and Mr. H. Howe most artistically portrays that somewhat petulant and peppery old gentleman Antonio, the Governor of Messina's brother. Mr. F. Tyars was an exceptionally quiet and telling Borachio, a minor villain it is true, but who, unappreciatively acted, may be seriously detrimental to the due evolution of the plot; and the brief but important part of Friar Francis had ample justice done to it by Mr. T. Mead. Of the episode of Dogberry and the Watch I have already said my say; but it would be unjust to withhold from Mr. S. Johnson, who plays Dogberry, a due tribute of acknowledgment for his endeavours to give unctio to a character the humours of which our great-grandfathers may have understood better than we ourselves do. Mr. J. Robertson, as Balithazar, sang, "Sigh No More, Ladies!" very sweetly

and tenderly. Hero, Leonato's daughter, unkindly branded by the poet, to begin with, with the stigma of being "short," was simply and unaffectedly played by Miss Millward; and Margaret and Ursula, sprightliest of waiting gentlewomen, found competent representatives in Miss Harwood and Miss L. Payne.

I went on Saturday, the twenty-first, to that capacious and peculiarly comfortable theatre, the Imperial, to see the American actress, Miss Calhoun, as Rosalind in "As You Like It." If this particularly engaging and interesting young lady had not been advertised to fill the part so lately sustained by Mrs. Langtry I should certainly not have gone to see "As You Like It" at the Imperial. The burnt child is said to dread the fire; and the bored critic is entitled to avoid, if he can, further boredom. It is positively cruel to expect inoffensive people to leave comfortable homes and congenial studies to plunge into the wilds of Westminster, and to see Shakspeare played as he is, too often played, but as he should not be played; and to see a really clever and promising young lady "supported" (save the mark!) by a company the male members of which were, with two or three exceptions, "sticks." The Jaques of Mr. T. Swinbourne was an eminently respectable performance; now and again there was a glimmer of humour in Mr. A. Wood's Touchstone; while Mr. E. F. Edgar, as Oliver, certainly spoke with clearness and emphasis; but of the rest of the gentlemen, especially the Orlando, it would be most charitable to say nothing at all. Miss Helen Matthews was a genial and graceful Celia.

Miss Calhoun has a great deal to learn; but she is only twenty years of age; and that pleasing fact, coupled with the evidence of the proficiency which she has already attained in her art, speaks volumes in her favour. I do not think that Rosalind is a character precisely suited to her capacity; and it is, besides, one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult, among the heroines of Shakspeare to be presented in an altogether satisfactory manner. Most of us have each our own Rosalind. I have two, Helen Faucit (Lady Martin) and Ellen Tree (Mrs. Charles Kean); but younger playgoers may pin their faith to a Neilson Rosalind, a Marie Litton Rosalind, a Miss Heath (Mrs. Wilson Barrett) Rosalind—and a very charming one—and a Scott Siddons Rosalind. Miss Calhoun looks the "doublet and hose" phase of the character, charmingly. She has a graceful, symmetrical, and girlish figure; carries herself easily; manages her hands dexterously; trends the stage with confidence, and never falls into an awkward or constrained attitude. Her voice is pure, sonorous, and melodious, but her articulation is somewhat too rapid. She sang the famous "Cuckoo" song (interpolated from another of Shakspeare's plays, and the burden of which is less "unpleasant to a married ear" than, happily, incomprehensible to most modern ones), with emphasis and *aplomb*; and, altogether, she showed throughout her impersonation an artistic fitness and efficiency which presented a marked contrast to her generally deplorable surroundings. I question the likelihood of her making a conspicuous mark in Rosalind, because, as it seems to me, she lacks natural archness and vivacity, and that "fascination of sauciness" which, in its superlative degree, we see in Ellen Terry's Beatrice. But that gifted lady can be as sweetly sad as Desdemona as she is sweetly merry as Beatrice. Yes; and for this reason. True artistic genius is as great in humour as in pathos. He who drew Iago drew Mrs. Quickly. He who so convulses us with laughter in the "Précieuses Ridicules" terrifies us with the spectacle of hypocrisy in "Le Tartuffe," and of penuriousness in "L'Avare." Garrick was as great in Abel Drucker as in Macbeth. Talent, on the other hand, is usually restricted to one department of art; and I take Miss Calhoun to be a very talented young lady, who, with more tuition and more experience, may go very far indeed. But she is too seriously sentimental for Rosalind; and her pretty face, when in repose, sometimes assumes the guise of a Tragedy Queen. She has already played, I believe, Juliet, and Julia in "The Hunchback" to admiration; and she should play Pauline Deschappelles in "The Lady of Lyons" beautifully. There is a great deal in her which time and practice will develop, and I shall watch her future with interest.

G. A. S.

EDUCATION.

A meeting of distinguished gentlemen connected with the two Universities was held at Cambridge last Saturday for the purpose of raising funds for a memorial to the late Professor Balfour. It was agreed that the memorial shall take the form of a fund to be called the "Balfour Fund for the Promotion of Research of Biology, especially Animal Morphology." It was stated that the Balfour family will give £3000.

The half-yearly examinations for scholarships at Derby School have been concluded with the following results:—G. Davies, E. Hadfield, and F. Sergeant have been elected to House Scholarships, each of the value of £40 per annum, and tenable for three years. Choristerships of the same value have been awarded to Ernest Watson and Edgar Varley. The Rowland Scholarships were adjudged to R. Bennett and W. E. Potter. Those founded by Mr. J. N. Evans, M.P., and Mr. G. H. Strutt to W. Purves and C. E. Rice.

At University College, London, Andrews Entrance Prizes of £20 have been awarded for science to T. Varley and J. H. Hooker, and for English and other languages to T. M. Neathy. The Medical Entrance Exhibition of £100 has been awarded to H. P. Dean, that of £60 to W. P. May, and that of £40 to C. W. Jecks. L. A. Legros has gained the Gilchrist Entrance Scholarship in Engineering of £35 per annum for two years.

The proposal to establish higher elementary schools in the metropolis having been considered by a committee of the London School Board, a scheme has been prepared, and an attempt was made to bring it forward for discussion at the meeting of the Board on the 19th inst. A strong opinion was expressed by several members that a decision on a matter of such importance should be deferred for the new Board, and a division showed that the members were equally divided as to the expediency of discussing and deciding upon the question before the elections. Ultimately the subject was remitted to the consideration of the new Board.

Yesterday week a public meeting was held in connection with the opening of a new Board school in the Credon-road, Peckham. The chair was taken by Mr. R. Freeman, the vice-chairman of the School Board, and there was a large attendance of parents and others from the immediate neighbourhood. The school contains accommodation for 480 boys, 480 girls, and 650 infants.

Charles Soutar was on Tuesday found guilty, in the Court of Session at Edinburgh, of the theft of the Earl of Crawford's body from Dunecht, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, was on the 19th inst. entertained at a banquet given by the Stanley Club at the Hôtel Continental, in Paris. In response to the toast of his health, he repudiated the value of the operations of M. de Brazza in Africa, and gave a narrative of his own explorations.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The second of the new series of Saturday afternoon concerts included the first performance here of Joachim Raff's symphony in D minor; No. 6 of the series of ten produced by this remarkable composer, who died in June last, at the age of sixty. Saturday's performance of the symphony was given in memory of Raff, whose numerous works comprise many that entitle him to rank as one of the most distinguished musicians of the present time. That now referred to consists of four movements, the whole being intended, as implied by the motto prefixed to it, to typify the life of one who has lived, aspired, suffered, struggled, died, and acquired fame.

Although occasionally somewhat diffuse, and perhaps in a few instances a little laboured, each division of the symphony is full of musical interest and skilful and scholarly workmanship. The gravity of the first Allegro is relieved by the impulse of the "Scherzo," which sets off to advantage the mingled grandeur and pathos of the following Funeral March; the work coming to a jubilant close with the final Allegro. Most of Raff's ten symphonies have now been given at the Crystal Palace, and it is to be hoped that those not yet heard here will soon be so.

Miss Ella Lemmens made her first appearance at these concerts with great success, having sung Handel's "From mighty Kings" with brightness of voice and refinement of style, and Rode's air with variations, with finished execution. Another successful first appearance here was that of Madame Ida Bloch, who played with brilliant execution Mendelssohn's First Piano-forte Concerto and Beethoven's thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor. The romance from Mozart's "Kleine Nacht Musik" (for stringed instruments) and the ballet music from "Carmen" were included in the programme. The performance of M. Gounod's new oratorio here will take place on Dec. 2.

THE BRISTOL FESTIVAL.

The fourth triennial meeting at Bristol terminated—as recorded last week—on the Friday afternoon, with a performance of "The Messiah."

The new cantata "Jason"—composed for the Festival by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie—could only be barely mentioned last week, having been produced (at the Thursday night's concert) too late for comment until now. As may be inferred, the book of the cantata is based on the episode of the successful voyage of the Argonauts. The text has been supplied by Mr. W. Grist. The music quite sustains the promise held out by Mr. Mackenzie's cantata "The Bride," produced at last year's Worcester Festival. "Jason" is divided into three parts—"Hellas," "Colchis," and "Triumph," each being subdivided into scenes. The characters are Medea, Orpheus, and Jason, the music for whom was assigned respectively to Miss A. Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. We can at present only record the success of the work at Bristol. Of its merits we shall soon have further opportunity to speak in reference to its performance in London.

The other performances at last week's festival may be briefly dismissed. M. Gounod's "Redemption" made a marked impression on its first hearing since its production at Birmingham last August, the principal solo singers having been again Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley; the other soloists were Miss A. Williams, Mr. Worlock, and Mr. Hilton. The solos and choruses were, on the whole, more effectively rendered than the elaborate and important orchestral details, with which Mr. Hallé's band was not so familiar as that at Birmingham had been made by several rehearsals. A specialty at the miscellaneous concert of the same evening was Mr. Hallé's artistic performance of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G.

The solo singers in Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" on the Thursday morning were Madame Albani, Madame Trebelli, Miss Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Harper Kearton, and Mr. Worlock. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present on this occasion. The final performance yesterday (Friday) week consisted (as already said) of "The Messiah."

Mr. Hallé has fulfilled the office of conductor with his well-known earnest care; and Mr. George Riseley's co-operation as organist was of high value. It is said that the Festival has been successful in its financial results.

The opening of the twenty-fifth season of the Monday Popular Concerts was noticed by us last week. The afternoon performances in association therewith also began their new season on Saturday afternoon, when the quartet party was the same as before, the vocalist having been Mr. Santley.

Madame Adelina Patti started for New York on board the Servia last Saturday, to fulfil her American engagement; carrying with her all sorts of good wishes conveyed personally, by letter, and by telegram.

The successful series of Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden terminates this (Saturday) evening, when Mr. C. Tod Pullen, the acting manager, will have a benefit concert.

Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain revived on Monday at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment the ingenious musical comedietta by G. W. Godfrey and Lionel Benson entitled "The Turquoise Ring;" and Mr. Corney Grain produced, the same evening, his new musical sketch entitled "En Route," in which he recounts, in his laughter-provoking manner, his doleful experiences of Continental travel.

Two Richter concerts are to be given at St. James's Hall, on Nov. 9 and 14, in lieu of the six performances previously announced. It is hoped that the two concerts may furnish the means of reimbursing the loss sustained by the excellent orchestral artists as a result of the unsuccessful Drury Lane season of German opera last May and June. Herr Richter has organised the performances, and will come to London to conduct them.

Mr. James Howard presided on Monday at a conference representing the English and Scotch Farmers' Alliance, at which it was resolved that it is urgently necessary that measures should be passed to secure to tenant farmers the whole value of their improvements. A resolution was also passed urging the total abolition of the law of distress for rent.

For harvest to be greatly independent of the weather has seemed to be one of the hopeless dreams of the farmer. But this success, it is said, is in some measure realised by a few agriculturists in France and America, who store up green crops in "silos," or air-tight pits. If the compressed "ensilage" thus obtained is as excellent green fodder for cattle throughout the winter as it is reported to be, a great change is imminent in the mode of farming.

On Monday the Lord Mayor presided at a public meeting, held at the Mansion House, in support of the International Exhibition to be held at Amsterdam from May to October next year. It was resolved that the Lord Mayor be requested to communicate with the council of the Society of Arts to obtain their co-operation. A resolution was passed asking for money assistance from the Government to complete the arrangements of the British section.



RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM EGYPT: ARRIVAL OF THE 2ND LIFE GUARDS AT WINDSOR.



RECRUITS.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The money market has continued easy since I last wrote, and the time is now rapidly approaching when, accidents apart, the Bank's resources, instead of being further trenced upon, will be in course of steady replenishment. Between now and the second week of November coin to the amount of six or seven hundred thousand pounds will be withdrawn for home purposes, chiefly for Scotland, where the usual "term" payments involve a large expansion in the note circulation of the Banks, and a proportionate increase in the amount of gold held as security for the enlarged issue; but from that moment the reflux will set in, adding at once to the means of the central institution and to the funds at the disposal of the general market. It is not anticipated in well-informed quarters that a demand for gold for America will spring up before this process has been for some time in operation, so that the pressure of a moderate inquiry would be light as compared with what it would have been had it occurred while the Bank was being drawn upon for home wants. It is not, however, by any means certain that America will take gold, if at all, until the year draws to a close. Produce is being shipped from the Atlantic ports in unusually small proportions, and while the price of grain in Europe continues as low as it now is there will be little inducement to increase them. Another important point is that the prices of American Railway securities, good, bad, and indifferent, have now reached a level that may shortly stimulate purchases for the other side; but, in any case, should a balance of indebtedness be suddenly run up against this country, the temptation to make remittances in Railway stocks, which can be picked up cheaply, and which at the time of arrival in New York might stand a good chance of finding an improved market, would be considerable. This method, speculative as it necessarily is, was largely resorted to last year, and went far to limit gold shipments. In former years United States Government Bonds played the more important part in liquidating an adverse trade balance; but the volume of this class of security now in Europe having in the process been reduced to a minimum, Railway stocks have more recently been had recourse to, and, on the whole, with fairly profitable results.

Speculation in Grand Trunk of Canada stocks met with a decided but temporary check soon after I last wrote. The buying had for some few weeks been on a very extensive scale, and was not a little "mixed" in character. The "account" for the rise assumed unwieldy proportion not so much from the dealings of strong operators, who are usually prepared for occasional adverse turns, as from the purchases of weak people who are never prepared for what is not all *couleur de rose*, who stand hesitating on the outskirts of a rising market until the upward movement has nearly spent itself, and who, having entered the arena, beat a hasty and precipitate retreat on the first indication of a change in the current. Nothing short of the miraculous can make these people preserve any degree of steadiness, and for that reason they are a source of constant peril to a market. Thus the publication of a good traffic increase of over £11,000 on the newly allied Canadian lines caused the first rush to sell, although the maintenance of the joint receipts on the same scale would outstrip the expectations of the most reasonably sanguine operators, seeing that it would bring the ordinary stock very near indeed to a small dividend. Subsequently, the announcement was made that the pooling arrangement between the Canada Southern and the Great Western had been broken off, and that a "war of rates" was about to be declared by the New York Central against the Canadian undertakings. As against the evil prophecies of people interested in making the most capital possible out of a severance of relations alluded to, it is with equal authority stated that the break had already been contemplated by the Grand Trunk Company, as, in consequence of the shorter distance and easier gradient, an actual saving will be made under the present system of working by sending portions of the traffic that passes east and west through Detroit, over the Detroit, Milwaukee, and Great Western Division, in preference to the way by Samia and Buffalo. The news probably acquired an undue ominousness from the fact that a large operator in the stocks, at present in Canada, began selling at the moment of its being announced. Viewing the whole of the facts as they stand at present, it seems to me that bona-fide holders would do well to ignore the rumours and counter-rumours of which their property will for some time to come be made the object, quietly retain their stock, and await those developments which the future holds in store for them.

The contract entered into by the Chilian Government with Paris Syndicate for the sale to the latter of 1,000,000 tons of guano is much more favourable than had been anticipated. It assures to the Government, for equal division with the bondholders, close upon £1,500,000 per annum for about three years and a half, assuming, of course, that the quality of the guano preserves the stipulated standard. The selling price fixed by the contracting parties is considered in some quarters as too high, and a large deduction from the above estimate is therefore thought to be necessary. It has, on the other hand, to be borne in mind that the "syndicate" who have taken the contract are experts in all matters concerning both the character of the product they have to deal with and its markets, and they are hardly likely to have concluded their bargain with their heads in the clouds. Meanwhile, coming to tangible facts, Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Co. will shortly be sending in their statement of accounts to the Bondholders' Committee; and so far they are understood to have in hand about £300,000 available for distribution among the various classes of creditors. The acceptance of Lord Penance as sole arbitrator on the claims of the respective categories of creditors is expected to be shortly signified by the Chilian Government; and it is thought probable that his decision will promptly follow.

The traffics of the Brighton Railway Company show no sign of improvement, and for the past sixteen weeks a decrease of £18,229 is shown, being an average of £1140 per week. During the last quarter of 1881 the "takes" were unusually large, so that, *prima facie*, the prospect for the rest of the half-year is not very encouraging. Assuming, however, that matters do not become worse, but continue as they have done to date, there will be a diminution of £30,000 for the whole of the half-year. The bulk of this loss (which represents a reduction of 1 per cent in the dividend for the half-year), as usual with passenger lines, if not the whole, will probably be net, and as a tolerably heavy sum will have to be added for increased preference charges, the dividend is likely to suffer proportionately. This is among the considerations with which the Greek "syndicate" has now to contend; and it is not surprising that they find their efforts to sustain the market only partially successful. T. S.

The Lady Mayoress's final reception will be held at the Mansion House next Tuesday, between three and five.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The Socialist agitation is gaining ground, the open violence of the insurgents of Montceau-les-Mines has been followed by revolutionary acts at Lyons, at Montpellier, and at Amiens. At Lyons on Sunday night three bombs were thrown in the Café Bellecour; at Montpellier bombs were thrown against the Prefecture; at Amiens, fires are reported all over the town; MM. Japy of Beaucourt received a mysterious warning from Paris that their works will be blown up and themselves assassinated unless they raise the wages of their men 30 per cent. The progress is evident; the revolution has entered upon the period of dynamite propagandism; the French Anarchists are adopting the methods of their precursors and masters, the Russian Nihilists. The perturbators of Montceau-les-Mines began by rushing in a body and spoiling a church, a school-house, a notary's office: the bands scoured the country openly. The revolutionary phenomena of the past week have been committed mysteriously by unknown and isolated individuals, according to the usual Nihilistic tactics. Are we on the eve of another, people ask? Will the Government be equal to the occasion? As a rule, in France, whatever the Government does is wrong. On Saturday the Government arrested some score persons at Lyons and at Saint-Etienne, searched the houses of several; and, in short, committed several acts of very doubtful legality. The following day some of the persons arrested on suspicion were set at liberty. The comments of the press on these incidents may readily be imagined. Meetings of protestation are announced; arrests are still being made by the Government; while the revolutionary journals are organising subscriptions in aid of "the incarcerated victims."

Amongst the persons arrested on suspicion and afterwards liberated was the citizen Emile Gautier, the chief of the Anarchist party which is supposed to have organised the disturbances at Montceau-les-Mines, and which is certainly responsible for the dynamite shells and other acts of violence referred to above. Emile Gautier is a man of whom we are likely to hear a good deal, as he is endowed with singular energy and high intelligence. His father is a wealthy landed proprietor in the Ile-et-Vilaine. In 1874, Emile Gautier, then twenty-one years of age, came to Paris to study law. In 1875 he began to write in the advanced journals, to speak at public meetings in Paris and in the provinces, and gradually became a prominent militant revolutionary. Emile Gautier was instrumental in organising district Socialist clubs called "Cercles d'Études Sociales," several of which now exist in each arrondissement of Paris and of all the great provincial cities. Two years ago, Emile Gautier founded one of these clubs in the district of the Pantheon. The members of it were students, artists, writers, but chiefly manual workmen. It is out of the weekly debates of this club on social questions that the sect of Anarchists has sprung.

While the Anarchists are spreading disorder in the provinces, the social question is manifesting itself at Paris in the form of a great strike, that of the furniture-makers and upholsterers. The question is somewhat complicated owing to the subdivisions of the industry. In substance, the men demand an increase of 15 per cent, and the masters refuse.

There has been a good deal written and said during the past few days about the d'Hérison incident. The Comte d'Hérison has written a book about the Chinese expedition. General Farre, two years ago, gave him permission to copy the document relating to the expedition in the archives of the Ministry of War; the book was to have appeared this week, when, behold! General Billot orders the sheets to be seized at the printer's, and obtains an order from the Civil Tribunal for their sequestration until the case has been heard. General Billot is afraid that the book contains documents that might offend England, and maintains that the Comte d'Hérison had no right to copy the archives of the Ministry. The publisher and the author could not desire a finer advertisement. The document which has caused the seizure of the book has very naturally found its way into the papers. It is a dispatch of the Comte de Palikao describing the "painful spectacle" of the English pillaging the Summer Palace at Peking. The press in general considers the action of the Government to be idiotic, as usual. On the other hand, M. d'Hérison says that one of the principal objects of his book is "to open the eyes of those who believe in the benefits of an English alliance."

The Parisian rowing men are fêting two Italians, MM. Barucci and Ferrari, of the Società dei Canottieri del Tibere, who have made the voyage from Rome to Paris each in a canoe. During the sea-voyage the canoes carried 80 lb. of lead ballast, which was abandoned at Marseilles, the rest of the journey being by rivers and canals—namely, the Rhone, the Saône, the Canal du Centre, the Loire, the Canal du Loing, and then, from Saint-Mammès to Paris, the Seine. MM. Barucci and Ferrari left Rome last July.

At the meeting of the French Geographical Society next Sunday, M. de Lesseps will hand the grand gold medal of the society to M. Savorgnan de Brazza.

M. Louis Blanc has gone to Cannes to spend the winter. His health is much better, but nevertheless his doctors have advised him not to brave the possible rigours of a winter in Paris.—Mlle. Renan, the daughter of M. Ernest Renan, has been affianced to M. Jean Psichari, a young man of Greek origin, born at Marseilles and possessed of a fortune of half a million francs.—Vicomte Vigier, husband of the celebrated singer, Sophie Cravelli, died suddenly in Paris last week, at the age of fifty-eight.—The engraver Pierre Gustave Staal died at Ivry last Thursday, at the age of sixty-five. Staal's book illustrations are highly esteemed by amateurs.—The death is announced of Charles Bonnegrace, who was a celebrated portrait-painter. Bonnegrace was born in 1812, and studied under Baron Gros.

The typhoid epidemic continues. But the statistics of the past week happily show a slight diminution both in deaths and in new cases. T. C.

Mr. Andrew M. Torrance, citizen and cordwainer, of Cannon-street, has been elected Common Councilman for Bread-street Ward, in the room of Mr. Maughan, deceased.

Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi, of Pall-mall East, have published, by permission of her Majesty, two fine chromolithographs, which are reproductions of the original water-colour pictures, by Mr. William Simpson, painted by the Queen's command, one representing the Volunteer Review in Windsor Park and the "March Past before the Queen," and the other being that of the Scottish Volunteer Review at Edinburgh. The latter picture shows the Palace of Holyrood, the Calton Hill, and the Queen's Park, with the city in the background, under the grey sky of that rainy day. We believe that the Queen graciously and kindly gave permission for these chromolithographs to be published, because she wished that every Volunteer corps should have an opportunity of possessing the pictorial record of an event so interesting to its members, as well as to her Majesty, and to all her loyal subjects.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the Newmarket Houghton Meeting makes considerable demand upon our space, there were one or two events at Sandown Park last week that cannot well be passed over without comment. The chief of these was the Great Sapling Plate, for which there were eleven runners. It fell to Goldfield, a smart son of Springfield and Crucible, who escaped with a 3 lb. penalty, whilst The Prince and Rookery, who finished, respectively, second and third, had each to put up 12 lb. extra. The performance of Rookery was rather disappointing after her gallant victory at the First October Meeting, still she has been very hard worked this season, and 9 st. 9 lb. is more than a fair racing weight for a two-year-old. The same excuse may be made for The Prince, who carried no less than 9 st. 12 lb., and has never been really fit this season. Fleur d'Orange (8 st. 8 lb.) won the Orleans Nursery Handicap Plate for Lord Rosebery, giving more or less weight to all his ten opponents, and this filly is certainly the best George Frederick we have yet seen in public.

The weather on the opening day at Newmarket was as bright and pleasant as could be wished, and visitors had no warning of the terrible experiences in store for them on Tuesday. Proceedings began with the Trial Stakes, in which those old opponents Valentino and Sutler had another battle, Mr. Rothschild's horse winning rather easily. There was really nothing else on the card possessing much interest except the Criterion Stakes, in which Macheath had nothing better than Export and Bon Jour to beat. The former of these stuck to him with great resolution, but, after a rather bumping finish, Mr. Crawford's colt had little trouble in scoring a half-length victory. The up-hill course suited him to perfection, and, if he only trains on, he ought to win the Two Thousand easily enough next season, however he may fare in the Derby. Rain began to fall before daybreak on Tuesday morning, and there was every prospect of a wretched day. The scratching of Thebais for the Cambridgeshire within three or four hours of the time set for the decision of the race created a great amount of indignation, the general feeling being that Mr. Crawford was more to be pitied than blamed; but this is a delicate matter, into which we do not care to enter, especially as all racing men know who is believed to be the ruling power in this stable. A Maiden Plate was won by Nautilus, an own brother to Charon, The Abbot, and Marden; and it is to be hoped that his career on the turf will be more fortunate than those of his unlucky relatives. Thirty-one jockeys were weighed out for the big race, and proceeded to the post through a frightful hurricane of wind and a terrific storm of rain and sleet. Arrived there, matters grew even worse; most of the jockeys lost all control over their mounts, and, after a brief consultation, the stewards postponed the race until the following day.

The storm seemed to thoroughly exhaust itself on Tuesday, and the weather on the following day was all that could be wished. Exactly the same field went down to the post again for the Cambridgeshire, and were sent away to a capital start at the first attempt. Shrewsbury (6 st. 10 lb.) began slowly, but gradually worked his way to the front, and took second place soon after passing the Red Post. At that familiar landmark it was apparent that Hackness (6 st. 4 lb.) had the race in hand, as she was pulling little Loates almost out of the saddle, and, going on at her leisure, she won by three lengths from the favourite. Venusta (5 st. 13 lb.), a 100 to 1 chance, was third, and Geheinniss (8 st. 6 lb.), who ran wonderfully well under her big weight, finished fourth, the others being widely scattered. Hackness, though she has taken part in two or three hunters' races, is well enough bred for anything, being by Albert Victor from Cicely Hackett; and the deep state of the ground exactly suited a powerful four-year-old with a feather weight. Mr. Crawford did not start Macheath for the Dewhurst Plate, and Energy proved a very poor substitute for his stable-companion, the race going to Ladislas, who thus proved that his trial with Hauteur prior to the Middle Park Plate was not so much out after all.

The coursing at Gosforth Park was, on the whole, of a highly satisfactory character after the first day. The committee, however, at first were so elated by the splendid trials which they almost invariably had that they thought they knew as much about hares as Mr. Case, and his arrangements were somewhat interfered with, the result being, as might have been expected, that the hares were weak and fat, and at one time a Kempton Park fiasco seemed imminent. This was, however, happily averted, and autocratic power has now been placed in Mr. Case's hands. The Gosforth St. Leger was divided between Darenness Valley, Dry Remark, and Gyrul; the owner of Dry Remark taking the cup; whilst for the Gosforth October Stakes Sapper beat Marshal MacMahon. The old dog, who has won twice previously at Gosforth Park, showed fine pace, but was fairly outworked, and Mary Morrison, after winning a couple of courses in good style, was put out in the third round by All Their Masters.

The contest for the Fifty Miles Bicycle Challenge Cup, presented by the *Sporting Life* to the Amateur Athletic Club, took place at Lillie-bridge last Saturday. The weather was most unfavourable, rain falling in torrents, the path being, in many places, covered with water. Under these circumstances the performances of C. D. Vesey, Surrey B.C., and H. W. Gaskell, Ranelagh Harriers, who finished first and second, must be considered as highly creditable to them, the former, who won by about a mile and a half, completing the distance in 3 hours 10 min.; Gaskell's time, 3 hours 17 min. 6 4-5 sec., would probably have been faster had he been better coached during the race, and the result was somewhat of a surprise, as many people thought that he would have won. Out of the fourteen entered only seven came to the post, the most notable of the absentees being C. E. Liles, who won the trophy in 1880 and 1881; but none of the starters had the slightest chance with either of the two first men, four out of the five retiring before half the distance was covered.

A legacy of £20,000 has been bequeathed to the Salop Infirmary by the late Mr. Henry Spence, merchant, of Shrewsbury, who died last week.

The decease of *Fraser's Magazine* this month is compensated for, in some degree, by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co. beginning to issue a new periodical, the price of which is sixpence, instead of half a crown. *Longman's Magazine* for November contains 124 pages of good clear print, which consist of the first four chapters of a tale by Mr. James Payn, "Thicker than Water;" a paper by Mr. W. D. Howells, on the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War at Lexington; a scientific essay by Professor Tyndall, on "Atoms, Molecules, and Ether Waves;" and one by Professor Owen, treating of "Our Origin as a Species;" a short poem by the authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman;" a lively and sensible chapter of literary criticism, by Mr. R. S. Stevenson, called "A Gossip on Romance;" some observations by Mr. E. A. Freeman on American-English Speech and Customs; and a short tale, "The Black Poodle," by Mr. F. Anstey, the author of that irresistibly comical story, "Vice Versa."

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Silvern speech and golden silence, comparatively speaking, characterised the reassembling of the Lords and Commons respectively at Westminster on Tuesday.

The House of Lords met (H.R.H. the Duke of Albany alone representing the Royal Family) only to hear, so far as the Ministry was concerned, Earl Granville briefly give notice of his intention on Thursday to move a vote of thanks to the Commanders, officers, and men of the Egyptian Expedition, after which the proposal would be that their Lordships should adjourn till Nov. 10. Fresh from the rejoicings at Hatfield on the coming of age of Lord Cranborne, the Marquis of Salisbury did not immediately show fight on behalf of the Opposition. But the noble Marquis could not entirely curb his natural combativeness. He, in a manner, threw down the glove by significantly announcing he would have a question to ask on Thursday as to the policy her Majesty's Government intended to pursue in Egypt. With a sagacious parting word from Lord Denman, noble Lords separated in zestful anticipation of an argumentative tussle as well as of a bout of compliments to Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, and their officers and men, for their skill and bravery in Egypt.

The Churchill family appeared to regard the reopening day as a State occasion. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough looked down from the Peers' Gallery of the Lower House with pride upon his son, who, as dashing leader of the guerrilla Party of Four, had at an early hour taken up his old position in the extreme corner seat of the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side. From this coign of vantage Lord Randolph Churchill issued his commands to Mr. Gibson and Sir H. Drummond Wolff with the sublime nonchalance that characterises his Parliamentary manner. On him, indeed, the interest centred. Out of consideration for Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Gladstone was in his place, next Mr. Childers on the Treasury bench, by four o'clock. Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Richard Cross, though present with Lord John Manners and Mr. W. H. Smith on the front Opposition bench, metaphorically took "a back seat" to give Lord Randolph an opening. By him Mr. Bradlaugh, still under the cold shade of the bench underneath the Peers' gallery, was eclipsed. Full of his mission, the noble Lord was on his feet twice before Mr. Shaw and Mr. Craig-Sellar could take the oath as the new members for Halifax and Haddington Burghs respectively. When the noble Lord did find his opportunity, the Ministerial and Opposition benches were fairly full (though both Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, the latter through indisposition, were conspicuous by their absence); and his Lordship had for listeners in the Peers' Gallery, besides the noble Duke, his father, the Earl of Derby, Lord Redesdale, Lord Carington, and the Earl of Dunraven.

Need I say Lord Randolph Churchill's self-confidence never failed him, even when Sir Wilfrid Lawson laughed derisively at his motion and plea for the adjournment of the House? What were the grounds for the audacious argument of the noble Lord (who, in passing, it may be mentioned, sought inspiration much less frequently than usual from searching glances at his glossy boots)? Why, that the Government had broken through an invariable Constitutional practice in merely adjourning instead of proroguing the House when the Appropriation Bill had been passed. The sally of Lord Randolph Churchill that occasioned most laughter was this:—

To put the point as strongly as I can, I do not believe that if the Angel Gabriel had been sitting in the seat of the Prime Minister, the House of Commons would knowingly have consented to relinquish one jot or tittle of this Constitutional right (loud and prolonged general laughter). Much less in the case of a Minister of whom I wish to say no harm, but of whom even his warmest and most enthusiastic admirers would not contend that he is angelic (laughter).

Mr. Gladstone (who had been calmly making a few notes during Lord Randolph Churchill's lively oration) quietly began by congratulating his Lordship on his recovery from his serious illness. Was it anticipation of the crushing rejoinder in store for him that made the noble Lord soon shift uneasily in his seat and twirl the curly ends of his moustache more nervously than is his wont? The Prime Minister rose to the height of his energy when, with a power and an intensity of delivery suggestive rather of crushing a wasp with a Nasmyth hammer, he cited against Lord Randolph Churchill the precedent of July 26, 1820. On that occasion, Mr. Gladstone said, the Appropriation Act was passed, and the House adjourned till Aug. 21 for the transaction of business. That precedent, the right hon. gentleman loudly added in absolutely scorching tones, "entirely smashes—destroys—and pulverises his argument."

Sir Stafford Northcote never betrayed the pitifully weak nature of his half-and-half leadership of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons more openly than he did on Tuesday. One would have imagined that, as the right hon. Baronet has been self-sacrificing enough to accept the full burden and responsibility of titular Leader of the Opposition, he would at least have demanded either the hearty support of Conservative members generally and their cordial recognition of his authority, or have resigned his thankless office and given way to a stronger and more influential personage. To meekly contend that the House was "greatly indebted" to his noble friend appeared to be tantamount to a confession that Sir Stafford himself was to blame in not bringing forward a similar motion last August. Without dwelling upon the forensic special pleading of Mr. Gorst in defence of his chief, or the ponderous harping of Sir William Harcourt on the Angel Gabriel theme, or the reply of Sir H. Drummond Wolff on behalf of Lord Randolph Churchill, it may be stated that the motion for adjournment was defeated by a majority of 67—209 against 142 votes, Mr. Parnell and his followers filing into the same lobby as the Conservatives.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson was the next hon. member to appear in opposition to the Government. Consistent as the hon. Baronet has been in condemning the policy pursued by the Government in Egypt, it was generally felt that he by no means strengthened his position by the step he then announced it as his intention to take. Obviously, it would to most Englishmen appear to be singularly inopportune to enter into a general discussion on the complicated Egyptian Question, and manifestly inexpedient and ungracious to move the "previous question" when Mr. Gladstone had acquitted himself with habitual grace of the task of bestowing the thanks of the House of Commons upon "the Commanders, officers, and men of her Majesty's forces in Egypt."

The Premier's announcement that the Government would next year introduce a bill to deal with the question of "Contempt of Court;" and the right hon. gentleman's accepted motion for a Select Committee to inquire into Mr. Justice Lawson's recent committal to prison of Mr. Dwyer Gray, gave satisfaction to Mr. Parnell (who again appeared bearded as a pard, by the way).

On the wordy theme of the new Rules of Procedure, Mr. Gladstone was commendably brief in a speech singularly compact—for him. The Prime Minister had, in replying to Lord Randolph Churchill, with earnest eloquence deprecated

the system of studied "Obstruction," which had brought the House to a "state not only threatening its efficiency, but its character and its honour," the words in italics being emphasised with solemn gravity. But the right hon. gentleman kept himself to a studiously quiet and business-like manner when he explained the leading features of the Ministerial programme with regard to this Procedure Session. Ministerial cheers greeted the declaration that "To the first resolution in its main proposition we intend to adhere." Thus would tedious motions for adjournment (a familiar weapon of Mr. Parnell's followers) be discouraged by resolution:—

That no motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made before the orders of the day or notices of motion have been entered upon, except by leave of the House, the granting of such leave, if disputed, to be determined by the question being put forthwith, but no division shall be taken thereupon unless demanded by four members rising in their places, nor until after the questions on the notice paper have been disposed of.

The "half-past twelve rule" would be so far relaxed as to allow motions to be made for leave to bring in bills, and to pass bills that have gone through Committee. Then as to the delegation of certain business to grand Committees, a trial would be made of that plan. With respect to that urgent necessity of all Governments, Supply, it was only proposed to extend the Monday rule to the other days on which Ministers can claim supply. In answer to a pointed query from Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gladstone directly said full facility would be given for the discussion of any motion of want of confidence in the Government on the score of their action in Egypt; but no motion of the kind was forthcoming, and, after another futile division, the House adjourned before nine o'clock.

Fighting on the Government's Closure resolution recommenced in earnest on Wednesday. It was brisk and lively. Thus ran the Ministerial proposition:—

That when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the House, or of the Committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the House, or the Committee; and, if a Motion be made, "That the question be now put," Mr. Speaker or the Chairman shall forthwith put such question, and if the same be decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion shall be put forthwith, provided that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than 200 members, or unless it shall appear to have been opposed by less than forty members, and supported by more than 100 members.

Upon this the Opposition joined issue by supporting Sir H. D. Wolff's amendment confining the power to the Speaker, and excluding the Chairman of Committees from exercising the power. The Leaders on each side spoke on this point; and the question was adjourned.

The active sympathy felt by the Radical Party in the national movement in Egypt was foreshadowed on Wednesday by the notices given of questions by Mr. Cowen, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral yesterday week, after having passed a few days at the Glassalt Shiel; where the Grand Duke of Hesse visited his Royal relatives, staying a night. Divine service at Craithie church on Sunday was attended by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Rev. Archibald Campbell, who officiated, administered the holy communion. Lord Carlingford and the Hon. Victor Spencer were included in the Royal dinner party. The visit of the Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke, and Princess Alice of Hesse, came to a close on Monday, when the Grand Ducal family took leave of her Majesty and left for the south. Viscount Bridport attended his Royal Highness to Ballater, where the usual guard of honour was on duty at the station. The customary daily drives have been enjoyed by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, and also by the Duchess of Connaught, who, with her daughter, Princess Margaret, has remained with the Queen, during the absence of the Duke of Connaught in Egypt. The Rev. Archibald Alexander Campbell, minister of Craithie, is appointed her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain in Scotland.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince's time since his return from the Continent, yesterday week, has been much engaged in welcoming home and inspecting the Household Cavalry on their return from Egypt. An hour or two after his arrival his Royal Highness was at Albany Barracks, Regent's Park, accompanied by the Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, to receive a squadron of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). After a hearty greeting to officers and men, an inspection was made by the Prince, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, the horses especially being closely regarded as to their condition after their share in the campaign. The Royal party lunched with Lieutenant-Colonel Burnaby and the officers of the regiment. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Opéra Comique. On Saturday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their daughters, travelled to Windsor, where the Prince inspected the squadron of the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Ewart, which has taken part in the recent campaign. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess on their return, and Prince Louis of Battenburg dined with them; the Royal party going afterwards to the Lyceum Theatre. The Prince and Princess, with the young Princesses, after attending Divine service on Sunday, met the squadron of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. Talbot, on their arrival at Hyde Park Barracks; his Royal Highness inspecting them before they went to their quarters. The Duke and Duchess of Teck visited the Royal family at Marlborough House. On Monday the Prince visited the sick and wounded non-commissioned officers and troopers of the 1st Life Guards in hospital at the Regent's Park Barracks. Their Royal Highnesses are about assembling their annual winter gathering of guests at Sandringham.

Prince and Princess Christian returned to Cumberland Lodge last Saturday from Germany. His Royal Highness dined with the 2nd Life Guards on Tuesday, at the banquet given by the Mayor and residents of Windsor to the regiment.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present at the Bristol Musical Festival on Thursday week, when an address of welcome was presented to them by the Mayor, who, with the Corporation, met the Royal visitors on their arrival. The next day the Duke, accompanied by the Duchess, laid the first stone of the old Eddystone Lighthouse, which is to be re-erected on Plymouth Hoe. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards returned to London. On Saturday evening they went to the Adelphi Theatre; and the Haymarket Theatre has also been patronised by them. The Duke, accompanied by his youthful son, Prince Alfred, went to Chatham on Tuesday, and inspected the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines on its return from the Egyptian campaign.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany were at the christening of the infant son and heir of Lord and Lady Brooke, on the 19th inst., at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Duke being one of the sponsors. The child was named Leopold Guy

Francis Maynard. His Royal Highness attended the House of Lords on its assembling on Tuesday. The Duke will be present at the Grand Lodge of Mark Freemasons on Dec. 5, when the wedding present subscribed for by the Mark Masons will be presented to him.

The Duchess of Cambridge has given £200 to the fund for aged and disabled soldiers.

The coming of age of Lord Cranborne, eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been celebrated with great festivities at Hatfield House during the week. Similar demonstrations will be made at Cranbourne, Dorset, next week.

A marriage is arranged between Viscount Curzon, eldest son of Earl and Countess Howe, and Lady Georgina Spencer Churchill, fifth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso and his military household left Madrid on the 19th inst., and proceeded by special train to Saragossa, in order to inaugurate the railway between Huesca and the French Pyrenean frontier. His Majesty's journey was marked by great demonstrations of loyalty. At Saragossa the Royal party went to the Church of the Virgin del Pilar, where a "Te Deum" was sung by the Cardinal Archbishop and a large body of priests. The ceremony took place on Monday. An immense multitude of mountaineers from both sides of the Pyrenees flocked into the quaint old city, which presented a remarkable scene of animation and enthusiasm. King Alfonso delivered a short speech, offering words of encouragement to those engaged in public enterprises. His Majesty subsequently held a reception and attended a bull-fight. The King has returned to Madrid.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived at Berlin from Baden Baden on Wednesday morning. His Majesty is in good health.

The Princess William of Prussia celebrated her twenty-fifth birthday at the Marble Palace, at Potsdam, on Monday. According to the *Standard* correspondent at Berlin, the first congratulations the Princess received were from her parents-in-law, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. Her Imperial Highness, in the course of the morning, received numerous valuable gifts from all quarters. In the afternoon there was a family dinner, after which the infant Prince William, the great-grandson of the Emperor, was introduced to the august visitors and duly admired.

The Japanese Prince, Tarosito Arisuga, who is making the grand tour of Europe, arrived at Berlin on Monday, alighting at the Japanese Embassy.

Dr. Lasker, a member of the German Parliament, spoke yesterday week at the concluding sitting of the Arbitration Conference in Brussels. Various propositions were adopted, and it was resolved that a congress should be summoned to meet at a later date.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph has been appointed to the command of the 9th Division of Infantry, and the Archduke Frederick to the command of the 27th Brigade of Infantry.

Count Taaffe, the Austrian Premier, and the common Austro-Hungarian Ministers, together with a number of Delegates of the Vienna Reichsrath, arrived on Monday in Pesth, which for the next five or six weeks will be the political Metropolis of the Dual Empire.

AMERICA.

There has been a week's festival at Pennsylvania in celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of its foundation by William Penn. The celebration was opened on Sunday with religious services.

Mr. Dolph, Republican, has been elected senator for Oregon, in the room of Mr. Grover, Democrat.

The *Daily News* correspondent at New York telegraphs an account of the manner in which an engine-driver on the Pennsylvania Railway saved the lives of six hundred passengers on Sunday by advancing to an engine through the flames by which it was surrounded, and reversing the machinery. In performing this act of heroism he sustained serious injuries, and there is little hope of his recovery.

Eight persons were killed last Saturday by a collision on a railway in Massachusetts.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are expected to leave Victoria, Vancouver Island, on their return to Ottawa on the 30th inst.

The French Chambers have been summoned to meet on Nov. 9.

Mr. H. A. Hills has been appointed to the post of Judge in the Court of Appeal in Egypt, in place of Mr. Scott.

Mr. John Page Middleton, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed a District Judge in Cyprus.

The prize of £150, offered by the Empress of Germany for the best handbook on the duties of the Society of the Red Cross, has been allotted to Herr von Criegern.

At the Peace Conference in Brussels a number of letters have been read from professors and others in Germany, Austria, and France, approving of its objects.

Mr. William Mant Coghlan, late of the Indian Civil Service, eldest son of General Sir William Coghlan, has been appointed a private chamberlain to his Holiness the Pope.

An attempt was made in the Cathedral of Belgrade on Monday to kill the King of Serbia. Two shots were fired at him by a woman, the widow of a colonel executed in 1878. Neither of the shots took effect.

The domain of Malmaison, the former residence of the Empress Josephine, has been sold by auction. It was adjudged for £53,000, to M. Pellerin, a solicitor of Versailles, who was buying for a client.

Mr. Herbert Spencer publishes in the daily papers his first impressions of America. He says the books he had read on America gave him no adequate idea of the immense development of material civilisation which he everywhere finds. The extent, wealth, and magnificence of the cities, especially New York, altogether astonish him.

Intelligence has been received from Manila of the destruction of the greater part of the city and of great damage to shipping by a typhoon. Sixty thousand families have been rendered homeless. All wooden and thatched houses were carried away, as well as the iron and tiled roofs of other dwellings. The loss of life, however, is said to be insignificant.

After a twelve days' hearing, the trial of the two employes (negroes) of the Church Mission Society, with their wives, for the wilful murder, in 1877, at Onitsha, on the Niger, of a young native girl, was concluded on Sept. 18, when the prisoners were found guilty of manslaughter. Williams and his wife were sentenced to twenty, and John to eighteen years' penal servitude, whilst Mrs. John was sent to prison, with hard labour, for two years.



CONVALESCENT CAVALRY SOLDIERS FROM EGYPT, AT THE HERBERT ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, SHOOTER'S HILL.



PASS NEAR PONTRESINA, IN THE ENGADINE.

SKETCHES OF TEESDALE AND ROKEBY.

SEE PAGE 451.



BRIGNAL BANKS.



"FAIRY THORSGILL."



MORTHAM TOWER, ROKEBY.



CAVE ON THE GRETA.



THE DAIRY BRIDGE, ROKEBY.



EGLSTONE ABBEY.

THE KHEDIVE'S WIFE.

Prince Mohammed Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, is the husband of one wife. To be the husband of more than one is a superfluous and pernicious allowance, even for an Eastern Prince, though King David had several, and King Solomon had a great many. The Mohammedan religious law makes four the limit for a true disciple of Islam. In practice, it is only rich men and grandees who espouse more than one. The late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, owns his first, second, third, and fourth legitimate wife, each of them claiming the rank of Princess, as might be seen inscribed on their boxes at the palace. His son Tewfik, wiser in this respect as in other matters domestic and political, and far wiser than Solomon, is happy in a sole matrimonial union to the noble lady whose portrait we set before our readers. He married, on Jan. 10, 1873, Princess Eminah, daughter of the late El Hamy Pasha, a son of Abbas Pasha, who was Vali or Viceroy of Egypt from 1848 to 1851. She is but distantly related to her husband, being descended in the fourth generation from Mohammed Ali, the founder of the dynasty, through his son Tusoun, who was father of Abbas Pasha; while the present Khedive is great-grandson of Mohammed Ali, through his more distinguished son Ibrahim Pasha, who reigned but two months, in 1848, having taken the government in his father's lifetime when Mohammed Ali became imbecile. Ibrahim, dying in November of the same year, was succeeded by Abbas Pasha, who died in July, 1854; then came Said Pasha, a younger son of Mohammed Ali, from 1854 to 1863, when Ismail Pasha, son of Ibrahim, came to the throne, and in 1866, by an Imperial firman of the Sultan, obtained the title of Khedive. He was deposed by the Sultan, at the request of the Foreign Powers, in August, 1879, and his son, Mohammed Tewfik, then became Khedive in his stead, with an annual allowance of £150,000. The late Khedive, now residing in Paris, has an allowance of £50,000 a year, and the other members of the family have large pensions. By the Sultan's firman of 1866, the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt is made direct from father to son, instead of devolving, as by the Turkish law, upon the male representative of the eldest son of the founder.

Princess Eminah, the Khedive's one wife, is a granddaughter of one of the Sultans of Turkey, whose daughter was given to El Hamy Pasha for his wife. She is rather younger than her husband, who will be thirty years of age on Nov. 19, and she has four children, two of them boys, who are Abbas, now eight years old, and Mohammed Ali, aged six. Her younger children are under the care of English nursery governesses. She is said to be a devoted wife and mother. Her present appearance is like that of a European woman, with fair complexion and brown hair, and a small head set upon broad shoulders, but she is very stout. She does not smoke cigarettes, or eat sweetmeats, as other Eastern ladies do, and smoking is not permitted in her presence. Her manners are dignified and gracious, and she converses fluently in French with the ladies admitted to her special receptions, where, dressed in the very latest Parisian fashion, she looks and behaves like any European Princess. French and Turkish are the languages used at Court. Upon ordinary occasions she sits on a sofa and greets all her guests by a slight inclination of the head, at the same time extending her hand to be kissed. Native visitors kneel and kiss the hem of her garment, until the Princess motions them to rise by a gesture, and gives the Eastern greeting, touching with her hand her heart, lips, and forehead. She is particularly courteous to the elder Princesses of the Blood, always rising when they enter, and, when they leave, accompanying them to the door. Etiquette is very strictly observed in the Khedive's family. She is greatly attached to her husband, who leans upon her for advice and counsel, which her clear mind and good judgment enable her to give him. A curious trait of their domestic relations is shown by the fact that the Khedive has caused a telephone wire to be run from his Palace of Abdin, in Cairo, to the Ismailia Palace, which is occupied by his wife, about a mile distant. Through this medium they converse on domestic affairs. The Royal lady, although constitutionally timid, to the extent of being almost afraid to drive in a carriage, has during the late disturbances shown great courage. Refusing to leave the Khedive when both their lives were threatened, she has preferred to share his danger rather than seek the refuge offered upon the English ships in the harbour. As Princess, wife, and mother she is above reproach, and the esteem due to her sex and rank is deserved by her personal character as well.

A bank-note for £50 has been received by the committee of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, from an anonymous donor at the National Club. The useful charity so enriched is now in great need of funds to meet its current expenses.

Mr. Mundella addressed a large gathering of Sunday-school teachers at Sheffield on Monday night. He pointed out that Sunday schools were essentially English in character—the spontaneous growth to meet a terrible want in times gone by. There are four millions of children attending these schools.

At the meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday it was resolved, in opposition to the recommendation of the committee, that the Commission apply to the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act for a license for the supply of electricity in the City.

The final meeting of the Committee of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the distressed refugees from Egypt was held on Monday in the Long Parlour. The Lord Mayor presided. The fund amounted in all to £8138. Of this £5527 had been remitted to Malta, £300 to Cyprus, £250 to Beyrout, and a considerable sum spent in assisting individual refugees now in this country. It was determined to close the fund, and, after voting £175 to various applicants, the committee resolved that the balance, £1043, and any further sums that might be sent in, should be remitted to the Governor of Malta.

Mr. Archibald Winterbottom, stuff merchant, of Manchester, who had extensive dealings with Bradford merchants, failed about thirteen years ago for £48,000, and his estate paid a composition of 10s. in the pound. Recently Mr. Winterbottom issued notice to his creditors of his intention to pay them the remainder of their debts, and he attended at the Bradford Exchange on Monday for that purpose. The *City Press* records a like honourable transaction. A number of merchants and manufacturers of the City, under the presidency of Mr. John Scott, J.P., have entertained Mr. Christopher Newton at a complimentary banquet in honour of the occasion of that gentleman paying a visit to this country. Mr. Christopher Newton is a large dry goods merchant in Sydney, New South Wales. In May, 1871, through unfavourable circumstances in trade, Mr. Newton was compelled to ask his creditors for time, and he has now paid up the deficiency of 5s. in the pound, amounting to £40,000. In recognition of his commercial honesty, his creditors have presented him with a testimonial in the shape of a steam-launch for fishing purposes, and have also presented his wife with a gold ring set with diamonds and a gold bracelet set with rows of diamonds.

NOVELS.

Anybody who will write a novel full of suggestions for the material and moral improvement of dressmakers, shop-girls, and other hardly-used children of men, and for closer and kindlier relations between buyers and sellers of labour, deserves to be read with attention; and when, as is the case with *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*: by Walter Besant (Chatto and Windus), the novel is written in a lively, vigorous, humorous style, the attention deserved and given receives more than due recompense in the way of gratification and amusement. The author has evidently been nettled by the opinions vouchsafed, and probably volunteered, to him by certain very kind friends, who have assured him that his "story is impossible;" and, therefore, "that no one may complain of being taken in or deceived," as he remarks a little bitterly, he has, in the spirit of irony, caused to be printed upon the three titlepages the scornful words: "an impossible story." As for himself, he says, he has "never been able to understand why it is impossible." This is a truly remarkable statement, when we consider how ready authors generally are to perceive and acknowledge whatever there may be of impossibility or improbability, or of anything else that may lay them open to the strictures of hypercriticism, in their productions, just as mothers are the very first to understand how it is that the eye of a stranger should at once detect a slight deficiency of perfection in their offspring. However, the question between the author and his friends can be easily settled by anybody who can read; and not only easily, but agreeably, for the novel, however impossible the story it contains may be, has nothing at all dull about it, and cannot be perused without a great deal of pleasure. The romance, or narrative, or tale, moreover, is invested with a certain air of originality, although the plot, so far as there is something of the kind, and the fundamental idea are scarcely entitled to be called original. It is, in fact, the old fable of the princess who, having assumed a disguise for the furtherance of her purposes, establishes her dominions in peace, plenty, and universal happiness, and, to the general delight and amidst general applause, bestows her hand upon the good-looking young working man who has stolen her heart whilst he performed her behests. Of course he has won unconsciously the heart of a fair young working woman also, and she is left, at his marriage, not lamenting, indeed, but, as she is of angelic composition, rejoicing rather, and, nevertheless, pining away with congenital consumption and unrequited, and luckily unsuspected, affection. Newnham College, Cambridge, where young women receive, or are supposed to receive, or to be about to receive that higher education which so many men, otherwise "eligible," regard with fear and trembling, is introduced in the earliest pages; and by this means alone a modicum of novelty is imparted to the story, the she-college, as it has been termed, being still a comparatively virgin soil for the enterprising novelist to exploit. Nor, in the present instance, have we much more than a short glimpse of it, its ways, and its inmates, together with a conversation between two girl-graduates, whether with or without golden hair. Of those twain, one is the heroine of the romance. She is of Whitechapel by origin, though not by birth; for the brewery of her fathers is there, and there, having taken her degree at the University, and having inherited millions of money as well as the brewery, she determines to reside for a while under an *alias*, with a latch-key, and as a dressmaker by vocation, that she may study for herself the people from whom she may be said to have sprung, see how they fare, do what she can for their betterment. A noble resolve, a grand purpose; but perhaps the plan may seem to be a little or more than a little impracticable. She is represented, however, as having carried it out triumphantly; and, at any rate, the narrative affords the author an opportunity of describing, with great vividness, drollery, and feeling, many persons and scenes with which he became acquainted or which he was enabled to imagine from the experience he gathered during the visits he paid to the east end of London. He must surely be a little at fault, one would think, in his description of the ignorance he supposes to prevail there of such an exercise as dancing; the dressmakers of Stepney-green, one would venture to wager, know a round dance from a square, and could illustrate their knowledge almost as well and almost in as large proportion as their sisters of the West; but, however that may be, the author works the supposed ignorance to very good and very interesting purpose. It should be added that the volumes contain "illustrations by Fred. Barnard."

The Right Hon. A. J. Beresford-Hope is a veteran member of Parliament, an assiduous Conservative politician, and a scholar of some attainments in ecclesiastical and artistic lore; but with his mature age, high position, and ample social experience, he is one of the dullest and feeblest writers of fiction whose three-volume stories find issue in print. *The Brandreths*, a Novel (Hurst and Blackett), seems to be meant for a sequel to *Strictly Tied Up*. The first volume makes an end of the poor good lady, already known to some readers, who underwent two marriages and five changes of name, as she remarks of herself, being first Miss Lucy Curteis; then Mrs. Foulis; then, by her second marriage, Mrs. Brandreth; then, when her husband became Sir Eustace, Lady Brandreth; fifthly, when her family name, with an accession of fortune, was annexed to his own, Lady Curteis-Brandreth. She is an excellent wife, and it is evidently the author's intention to show in her a pattern of womanly grace and refinement; but if we met such a person in real life, we should call her silly and vulgar. Such words as "grab," "humbug," and "dodger" are scarcely pleasing from the lips of a lady who lives in Grosvenor Square with the best English society; but, of course, Mr. Beresford-Hope ought to know. Her daughter, Lady Gilderdale, is the most repulsive of female characters; and there is a beautiful Duchess, a heartless and immodest intriguer. The Baronet, for his part, is one of those highly-endowed aspirants to public honours who are found in political romances; one who becomes a Secretary of State *per saltum*, without having previously served in any subordinate office, and who can have a Peerage whenever he chooses. But he does not appear to have any ideas of policy, and if he has any wit for the keen encounter of rival statesmen in debate, it is wit of the same "Batavian" quality that characterises the Brandreth style of manners. When her ladyship dies of the smallpox, nobly caught by nursing a poor neighbour, Sir Eustace retires to his country house, and bestows his care upon his motherless boy. The Duke and Duchess of Merioneth now come to the front, a superb couple, worthy of Lord Beaconsfield's novels, but there is still an air of vulgarity even in their gilded saloons: leaving the uninitiated reader to suspect that great "nobs," as her ladyship calls them, may be great "snobs" after all. We do not know anything about this, and we rely upon Mr. Beresford-Hope and Lord Beaconsfield to teach us. On the other hand, if we know anything of the habits of the educated middle class, and especially of journalists and other public writers or professional students of public affairs, we may be allowed to protest against Mr. Beresford-Hope's portraiture of some literary men possessing neither wealth nor hereditary title.

It may be left, however, to the shrewd critics of the *Saturday Review* to say what may be needful in defence of the brethren of their craft, who do not need the personal acquaintance of a Duke or a Marquis to commend their behaviour as gentlemen in their own walk of life. The tone of supercilious affection in which this tedious author, unlike the author of "Lothair," disposes of all mankind beyond the aristocracy, the country gentry, and the beneficed clergy, is a graver fault than even tediousness itself; and their combined effect is to dissuade the sensible reader from going through his novel. Towards the end, on the heights of the Pyrenees, there is a supernatural apparition of the Baronet's deceased wife; but the very end of all is that Sir Eustace is suddenly made Prime Minister; and neither of these incidents seems to us more incredible than the other.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by George Grove, D.C.L. (Macmillan and Co.). Parts XV. and XVI., recently issued together, carry this valuable work on from Scherlechner (a Viennese pianist) to Sketches. Among several articles of special value may be particularised those on Schools of Composition, Schubert, Schumann, Shudi, Score, Scottish Music, and Singing, as being comprehensive and able treatises on their respective subjects. The Dictionary, when completed, will be a work of special value—supplying a void that has long existed in English musical literature in a way that could scarcely be surpassed.

"The Redemption," oratorio, by Ch. Gounod; "Abraham," oratorio, by B. Molique; "Psyche," cantata, by Niels Gade; "The Holy City" and "The Shunamite," sacred cantatas, respectively by A. R. Gaul and Dr. Garrett; "The Passions," by Mrs. Meadows White; Wedding March, by C. Gounod (Novello, Ewer, and Co.); and "Graziella," cantata, by Sir Julius Benedict (Chappell and Co.).—It is unnecessary to do more than briefly record the publication of these works in a handy and inexpensive form, as their merits have recently been commented on in reference to their production, respectively, at the Birmingham and Hereford Festivals, held in August and September last. The most important of the above-named works is, of course, M. Gounod's oratorio, characterised by himself as "opus vite mee;" next in importance ranking Herr Gade's cantata. "Abraham" is a reprint of a work originally produced at the Norwich Festival in 1860, and ignored until its recent revival at Hereford. Most, if not all, of the other compositions just specified will soon have to be spoken of again in recording their London performance; "The Redemption" being announced to be given at the Royal Albert Hall on Nov. 1.

"An Essay on the Construction of Flutes," by Theobald Bühm, edited by W. S. Broadwood (Rudolf, Carte, and Co.), is a valuable treatise (originally written in 1847) on an instrument of more importance than is generally supposed—by a professor who was not only an eminent flautist, but has also distinguished himself by valuable improvements, which have given the flute a capacity of tone and compass that, if they had been realised some half century earlier, would have gained it more attention as a solo instrument from the classical composers of the past than it has received. The editor of this edition is a distinguished amateur, whose performances may compare with those of the best professors; and he has done good service to the memory of Bühm by the preface, correspondence, and documents with which he has accompanied this new issue of the deceased master's essay.

Mr. Bulwer, Q.C., M.P. for Cambridgeshire, has been elected Chairman of the Norfolk Quarter Sessions.

The Eighteenth Annual Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings by British and Foreign Artists, at Thomas McLean's Gallery, Haymarket, will be opened to the public on Monday next.

Mr. George Lewis Denman, a son of the Hon. Justice Denman, has been appointed recorder of the borough of Queenborough, in succession to Mr. George Deedes, who has resigned, after holding the office for half a century.

A violent storm of wind and rain, with snow in some places, swept over the country on Tuesday, doing a vast amount of damage, and causing serious floods in some parts. From all ports come news of severe injury to the shipping.

On Wednesday afternoon the Lady Mayoress laid the foundation-stone of a new wing of the North-West London Hospital in the Kentish Town-road. The site of the proposed building is immediately adjoining the two houses that form the present hospital, in which the accommodation for in-patients is eighteen cots for children and eight beds for women.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were—of live stock a slight decrease, and of fresh meat an increase in comparison with the figures of the preceding week; total, 1019 cattle, 2901 sheep, 4608 quarters of beef, and 291 carcasses of mutton.

There has recently been erected by private subscription, in the chapel of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, a handsome mural tablet and bas-relief, executed by Count Gleichen, to the memory of the 189 officers and men who perished in the wreck of her Majesty's ship Orpheus, off the New Zealand coast, in 1863.

There were 2358 births and 1441 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 349 and the deaths 94 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which had steadily increased in the five preceding weeks from 20 to 78, further rose to 88.

The Long Vacation ended on Tuesday, but the Courts will not reassemble for the dispatch of business until Thursday, Nov. 2, the first day of the Michaelmas sittings. As the new Law Courts in the Strand will not be quite ready for occupation by that date, the Courts will be held as usual at Westminster and Lincoln's-inn.

Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Northampton, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in July last.—The ship Enterpe, of 1197 tons, Captain Phipps, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 21st inst., with 371 emigrants.

Sir R. Torrens presided, on the 19th inst., at the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of South Australia, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that copious rains had fallen throughout the entire territory of South Australia, affording every promise of a fruitful harvest and a heavy wool clip; and the rise in the price of copper had given considerable spirit to that staple interest of the colony. On the whole, the outlook for the future could not be regarded as otherwise than good.



PRINCESS EMINEH, WIFE OF THE KHEDEVE OF EGYPT.

PONTRESINA AND THE ENGADINE.

We have already published one or two Sketches, by Lord Archibald Campbell, of the Alpine scenery of the Upper Engadine, that romantic highland valley, bounded by the snowy mountains of the Bernina group, which has of late years become a favourite resort of English summer tourists. The villages of Samaden, St. Moritz, Pontresina, and Silvaplana are now yearly made the temporary residence of large numbers of visitors, who seek either to recruit their health by the use of the medicinal springs or to enjoy the variety of grand and beautiful views in this neighbourhood, with the pure and bracing air. Another of Lord Archibald Campbell's Sketches is presented this week; and we are inclined to believe that it will serve to recall the memories of a tour in Switzerland, within the last three months, to the mind of many a reader come back to close work in a London office or shop, or to the dull household aspects of ordinary life in an English town or suburb.

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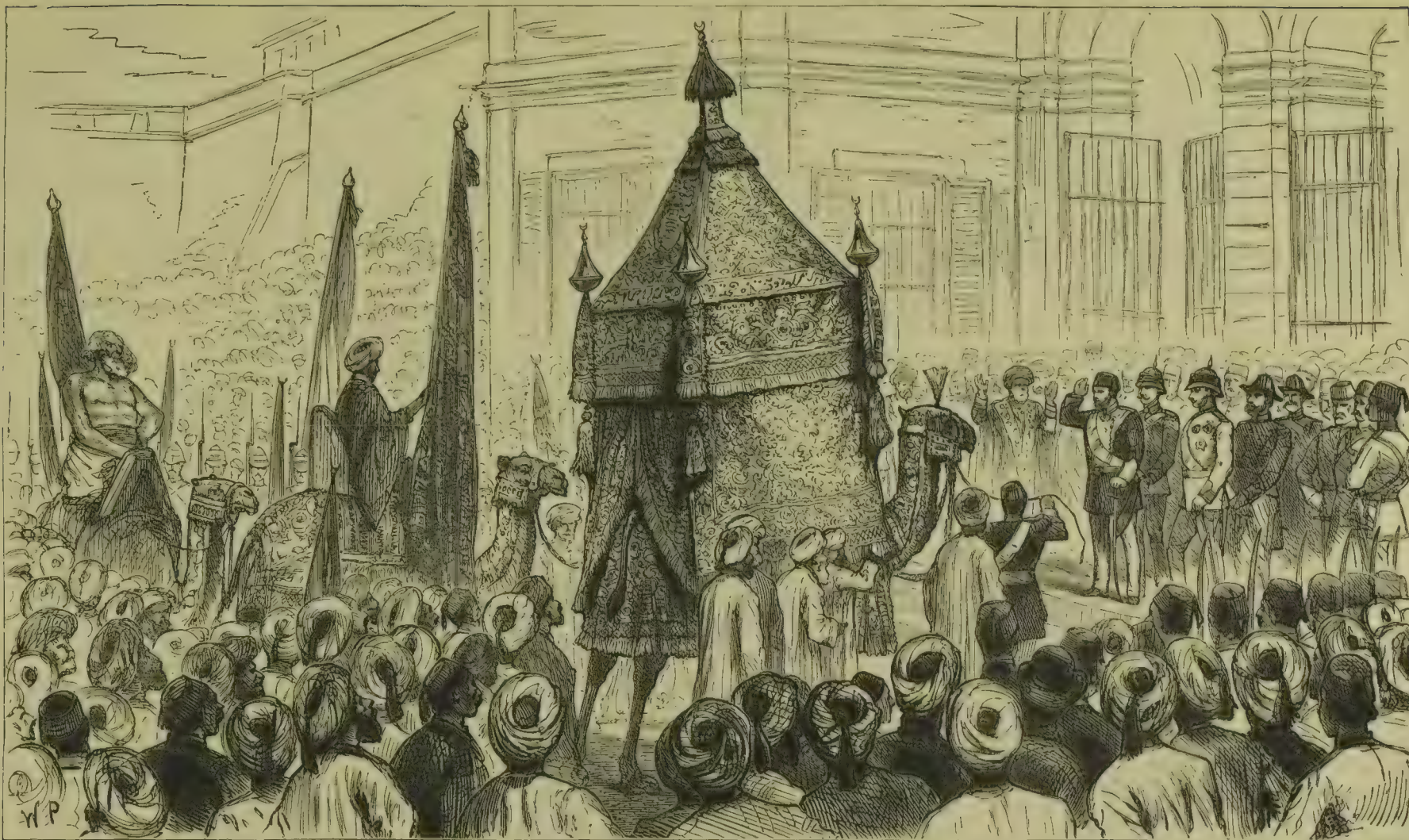
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FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE HOLY CARPET AT CAIRO.

Our Special Artist in Egypt, Mr. Melton Prior, after following and delineating the incidents of Sir Garnet Wolseley's victorious campaign, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and the triumphal entry and military review at Cairo, has attended the great yearly religious ceremony of the Mahmel, or sending off the "Holy Carpet" which is annually presented by the Mussulman rulers of Turkey and Egypt to the shrine of the Prophet at Mecca. An illustration of this subject, drawn by

Mr. William Simpson, appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of March 6, 1869. Mr. Simpson, who has a most accurate and extensive acquaintance with all the details of Oriental customs and fashions connected with religious observance, informs us that "the Holy Carpet" is not exactly a correct title for this article. "In the first place," he says, "there are two pieces of drapery which are sent, and neither of them are carpets. Canopies would more truthfully describe their character. The principal one is the Kisweh-el-Nebbi, or the covering of the Kaabah. It is formed of jet-black

cloth, with a zone of gold, with Arabic characters on it. This piece of cloth is placed on the Kaabah at Mecca, hanging down from its summit and all round exactly like a funeral pall. It so covers the walls of the Beit Allah that nothing is seen but the celebrated black stone. The other piece of drapery is the Kisweh-el-Toorbeh—the covering for the Prophet's tomb at Medina. This is of green cloth, which is the colour of all coverings of Mohammedan tombs, ornamented with quotations from the Koran in gold. Two similar coverings are sent from Constantinople by the Shami, or



THE HOLY CARPET ON ITS WAY TO MECCA: SCENE AT THE RAILWAY STATION.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Syrian caravan; and the Sherif of Mecca gives another set. When the new coverings for the Kaabah, which are renewed yearly, are put on, the old ones are cut up into fragments and sold to the pilgrims as holy relics. The covering of the Prophet's tomb is moved the second year to the tomb of Abubeker. The next year, again, it is placed over Omar's tomb; and it continues to do duty over the resting-places of other holy personages at Medina till its ragged condition causes it to be cut up and sold like the other. Pieces of these draperies are highly valued by the faithful as amulets to be carried on the person of those fortunate enough to receive them. This information was procured a few years ago, through some of the officials of the Hassanin Mosque, and on this account it may, perhaps, be a little more reliable than the usual descriptions."

Mr. Prior's Sketches represent the scene witnessed at Cairo, in the presence of the Khedive Tewfik Pasha, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and General Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the British military staff, on Thursday, the 12th inst. It was in the Place Mehmet Ali, at the foot of the Citadel. Before eight o'clock many thousand spectators were on the spot, and the large square between the citadel and the railway station was lined with the Foot Guards, the Sussex Regiment, and the Mohammedan companies of the Indian Contingent of infantry and cavalry. The popular interest was all the greater because the ceremony was two months late, owing to the war. The members of the Khedive's family first arrived, then the Duke of Connaught, Sir Garnet Wolseley, General Graham, and other officers. The Khedive, with a brilliant suite and a native escort, arrived at half-past eight. After a salute of twenty-one guns, a little before nine o'clock, the procession set forth. The Carpet was placed under a canopy of silk and gold, carried on the back of a camel, which was caparisoned in the same gorgeous style. Behind the canopy followed twelve other camels, one of which bore the Sheikh-el-Gimmel, who was naked from the waist upwards, and evidently chosen for his herculean proportions. Other animals carried musicians and drummers. After marching thrice round the circle in the middle of the space, the procession went to the building at the foot of the Citadel walls, where the Khedive and the Sheikh-ul-Islam were waiting. Both saluted the procession, and the Khedive having presented a money-offering, the Carpet-bearers left slowly in their journey to Mecca by the pilgrim route. It was thought that the presence of two thousand English and of some Indian Mohammedan troops, thus showing respect for a popular religious custom, might impress the population with a favourable opinion of the British authority so recently imposed upon Egypt.

ANCIENT WATCH-TOWER, NORTH CHINA.

The province of Shan-si, in the North of China, adjacent to that of Pe-chi-li, which contains the city of Peking, has a population of seventeen millions, and its capital, named Tai-yuen, is a town of 250,000 inhabitants. Its northern part is crossed by the Great Wall of China, extending in its general direction from east to west, but with many bendings to follow the line of the hill-ranges. Here is the ancient watch-tower, with the stone put as a landmark of distance, which was sketched by our Artist, Mr. J. Bell, in his travels through that country. The imperial road from Peking to Mongolia, crossing the Desert of Gobi, and to the Russian frontier town of Kiakhta, intersects the Great Wall at the summit of a pass 5400 ft. high, within two hundred miles of the metropolis of China, after passing the Valley of the Emperors' Tombs, and the wild mountain gorge of Nang-kae. An endless double line of massive walls, flanked with battlemented turrets and bastions at intervals, for military defence, is carried over the crests of the rocky heights, like that of the Roman Wall in Northumberland. Its masonry does not appear greatly damaged by the lapse of more than twenty centuries, since it was constructed by Shi-Hoang-ti for a rampart against the Mongol Tartars, inclosing the whole of the northern provinces of China proper, Shan-si, Shen-si, and Kan-su, with part of Thibet. The extent of the Great Wall, in the main, is about 1250 miles, but reckoning those portions which are double or triple, and the curves and bends, the total length of wall is not less than 2000, with a height varying from 15 ft. to 30 ft. The space between the two walls is filled with earth, forming a raised terrace road upon which vehicles can be driven.

TEESDALE AND ROKEBY.

Taken as a whole, perhaps Teesdale has the most distinct features of any of the great Yorkshire dales, and part of its scenery has been made classical by Scott's poem of "Rokeby." The grandest beauty of the dale is, doubtless, on its Durham side, at High Force, Caldron Snout, and, going even beyond these to the sources of the Tees near Cross Fell, or south of Caldron Snout, the ascent of huge Mickel Fell. But the Yorkshire side of the dale is also full of romantic beauty, and is most closely connected with the poem.

Barnard Castle is a very interesting town, and the best centre to choose for seeing Teesdale; it is most picturesquely placed on the Tees, over which the ruined towers of its castle seem to keep watch and ward.

The view of the Tees from the castle is very fine. The river flows along between wooded banks in a bed formed of immense slabs of grey limestone marble. Beside its banks, and far behind the castle, stretches the old forest, called Marwood Chase, full of romantic glades and legends. Some way up the river is the huge cliff, called Percy Myre Castle, said to be the scene of a tragedy. The last of the FitzHughs of Romalldkirk had been warned by an old woman not to hunt in Marwood Chase. She said she had had a dream respecting him; but Lord Fitzhugh was young, and he loved hunting better than any other pastime. He only laughed at her words, and went out a-hunting. Towards evening he became separated from his retainers, but, although the night had grown dark, he knew that the deer was in front of him, followed by the hounds. Suddenly the dogs stopped, but Fitzhugh, cheering them with his voice, urged on his horse, and then he saw that he was on the edge of a precipice. Below him lay the river, on which light still lingered—he was on the brink of Percy Myre. He reined in his horse, but the creature slipped aside, fell, and then rolled over the edge of the cliff with his young rider.

But although Barnard Castle has legends of its own, and its ancient castle has many associations, the chief points of interest to be reached from it lie south of the Tees; the exquisite succession of glens called Deepdale, the ruins of Eglistone Abbey, and Rokeby—the scenery of Scott's poem embraces all three—Deepdale was where Wilfrid—whose father, dark Oswald, was Governor of Barnard Castle—loved to ramble "and find inspiration." Certainly Deepdale, with its lofty flower-decked banks, where the trees almost veil the sight of the bright beck, sparkling over the stones in its bed, is a spot suited to a poet—

Who in that dim wood glen hath strayed,
Yet longed for Roslin's magic glade.

One might visit it again and again, and always find fresh beauty in Deepdale.

Very unlike it, and yet with beauties of its own, is "fair Thorsgill," a slender stream that runs brightly through its wooded glen, and joins the Tees beside Eglistone Abbey, "the reverend pile" that still lies

Wild and waste—
Profaned, dishonoured, and defaced;
Through storied lattices no more
In softened light the sunbeams pour,
For dark Fanaticism's rent
Altars and screen, and ornament.
And peasant hand the tombs o'erthrew,
Of Bowes, of Rokeby, and FitzHugh,

Of Thorsgill Sir Walter says:—

When Denmark's raven soared on high,
Triumphphant through Northumbrian sky,

And the broad shadow of her wing
Blackened each cataract and spring.

Beneath the shade the Northmen came,
Fixed on each dale a Runic name,
Rear'd high their altar's rugged stone,
And gave their gods the land they won.

Remembered Thor's victorious fame,
And gave the dell the Thunderer's name.

There is, however, nothing stern or grand in Thorsgill; it is simply charming, with its quaint old bridge near the Tees. Higher up, Scott's description is still more graphic:—

Yet Scald or Kemper err'd, I ween,
Who gave that soft and quiet scene,
With all its varied light and shade,
And every little sunny glade,
And the blithe brook that strolls along
Its pebbled bed with summer song,
To the grim god of blood and scar,
The grisly King of Northern War.

When we saw it "the primrose decked the mead" and "the velvet grass" seemed

Carpet meet
For the light fairies' lively feet.
Hoary yet haughty frowns the oak,
Its boughs by weight of ages broke;
And towers erect, in sable spire
The pine-tree soathed by lightning fire;
The drooping ash and birch between
Hang their fair tresses o'er the green;
And all beneath at random grow
Each copple dwarf of varied show.

It was beneath these trees, while Matilda sat relating Mortham's dark story to Wilfrid and Redmond, that Bertram aimed his carbine at Mortham's face.

It is a very pleasant walk from Barnard Castle to the Abbey Bridge, and thence to Eglistone Abbey and Thorsgill. The best view of the Tees is to be had from this bridge. It is marvellous to see how the river has "channelled" its way through the huge marble slabs piled up high on either side. Slender trees fringe these banks, and give an exquisite charm to the ruined Abbey seen through them from the opposite bank, and from the bridge itself. As we stood admiring the view up and down the stream, with Eglistone on one side and Rokeby on the other, we heard the pleasant hum of the old mill, which still stands at the foot of the knoll, crowned by the ruins of Eglistone.

The best way of reaching Rokeby is to drive, to a place called Moorhouses, a short distance from the banks of the Greta. The steep and lofty cliffs here are wooded, and when we saw them the ground was literally gemmed with wild flowers. Steps roughly cut in the huge blocks of stone lead down to a rustic bridge.

This is the point called Brignall Banks, and certainly in this month of May they were "fair" to see. Across the stream is the bare crag called Scargill. Near here must have been the cave to which Guy Denzil led Bertram of Risingham—the cave where Edmund sang—

O, Brignall banks are wild and fair,
And Greta woods are green.

The beautiful Greta makes a loud murmuring as she hurries along to meet the Tees; now she eddies round huge stones, churning her waters into a fury of tawny foam; now she sweeps on in a dark rush, bearing away with the force of her current the branches that bend down from the trees above. She turns and winds: there is constant variety in the pictures she creates between her tree-shaded rock-strewn banks, where flowers nestle in the mossy chinks, and rise above a brown carpet of dead leaves. The rocks are many coloured with moss and lichen, and as the sun poured down through the scantily-leaved branches the effect to us was enchanting.

Nearer the house—a good walk from Brignall Banks—the valley narrows, "the rock's tall battlement" on one side is perpendicular. In this steep cliff, on the further side of the Greta, is the opening called "Scott's Cave," and here the Wizard of the North is said to have written some portion of "Rokeby." Still further on is "Mortham's silent hall," and standing in a tree-shaded nook hard by is the monument removed from Eglistone Abbey.

Mortham Tower is a very interesting old fortified dwelling of the fifteenth century—its farmhouse surroundings were built a century later. It is in good preservation, and is still tenanted. Like so many of these northern dwellings, it has a ghastly legend. A headless lady still haunts the ground between Mortham Tower and the Dairy Bridge, and some stains on the staircase of Mortham Tower point out the place where her jealous husband murdered her. Doubtless this was the foundation of Mortham's story in the poem. By the Dairy Bridge there is a fine view of the meeting of the Greta and the Tees. The graceful bridge spans the foaming fury of the Greta as she dashes over the huge limestone blocks, and loses herself in the Tees.

A large collection of good photographs of the scenery described above is to be seen at the studio of Mr. E. Yeoman, Galgate, Barnard Castle. To some of his views we are indebted. It will be gathered from what has been said that a most delightful holiday may be spent in visiting the neighbourhood of Barnard Castle.

K. S. M.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

Two or three months before Christmas, the season of friendly and complimentary gifts, which frequently come in the shape of books adorned with artistic illustrations and with decorative binding, the publishers usually begin to make a show of this pleasant literary ware; and we must not let it accumulate too long without notice. It consists partly of handsomely printed editions of popular classics, with pictorial designs to accompany the standard text; partly, of new flights of fancy, of wit, or sentiment, or romantic imagination, such as original fairy-tales and narrative poetry, also furnished with some kind of graphic illustration; partly, of children's books, old nursery-tales or collections of nursery-rhymes, and new ones specially composed for the beloved infant race of this present time.

There is something for all the juvenile and for some cultivated tastes; everything is made to look as attractive as possible, and considerable ingenuity is exercised to provide fresh novelties of style and pattern, as in the commerce of a *magasin des modes*, both the outside case and the inside contents of these volumes being got up with a view to captivating appearance. A noble exception, however, to this remark will be recognised in the substantial worth of *The Royal Shakspeare*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. This is the first volume of a really valuable edition of our best English poet, which the serious reader may well desire to possess. The text is that of Professor Delius, one of the most eminent German critical scholars and students of Shakspeare, who has devised a new chronological arrangement of the plays, beginning with "Titus Andronicus" and "The First Part of King Henry VI." Our own judgment would be to reject both those plays, or at least the whole of one and great part of the other, from any list of Shakspeare's writings; and we observe that this is the opinion of Mr. F. J. Furnivall, whose introductory dissertation, filling 140 pages of close print, treats with exhaustive precision of every disputable point in the poet's biography and in the examination of his works. The first volume contains, besides those two unworthy pseudo-Shakspearean plays, "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Comedy of Errors," the Second and Third Parts of "King Henry VI.," "Love's Labour's Lost," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "King Richard III.," besides the narrative poems, "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," and the "Sonnets," which Professor Delius has thought fit to place in the midst of the early dramatic compositions, and probably with good reason, as belonging to the same period of life. The volume is adorned with fourteen steel and wood engravings, designed by artists of repute, and is handsomely bound in red cloth. From the same publishers (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) we have received a volume called *Gleanings from Popular Authors, Grave and Gay*. It is a miscellany of entertaining pieces, mostly from contemporary popular authors or those of the nineteenth century, both in prose and in verse, and very suitable for short readings aloud, with many engravings, but of poor quality, inserted in the pages. The first volume of *Cities of the World*, by Edwin Hodder, which is abundantly illustrated, contains descriptive and historical accounts of Constantinople, Alexandria, Venice, Vienna, Paris, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, New York, Boston, and Melbourne. We have also the second volume of *Old and New Edinburgh*, by Mr. James Grant, which is a work similar to Cassell's *Old and New London*, and is full of topographical, biographical, and antiquarian details, with plenty of woodcuts to help the descriptions in the text.

An elegant present for a lady is that provided by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. in *The Flowers of Shakspeare*, depicted by "Viola," which consists of nearly thirty chromolithograph plates, each representing a tasteful arrangement of English floral beauties, in their natural colours, with an appropriate quotation from the poet making mention of those particular species. The plates are well executed by Messrs. Emrik and Binger, of Holborn Viaduct. *Fairy Tales by Hans Christian Andersen* (from the same publishers) are translated afresh by H. L. Ward and Augusta Plesner, and the illustrations are ten full-page pictures, in colour, from original designs by "E. V. B." Messrs. Macmillan and Co. furnish amusement for young readers in a new translation, by Lucy Crane, of the *Brothers Grimm's Household Stories*, with a number of droll engravings, which are designed by Walter Crane. They have also produced a new edition of Robert Bloomfield's comical rustic ballad, *The Horkey*, with coloured illustrations drawn by George Cruikshank the younger. A prefatory epistle, by that nefarious punster Mr. F. C. Burnand, informs the general English reader, old or young, who probably does not know, that the "Horkey" is a Suffolk Harvest Home Festival, dearly cherished by all employed in the "horkeypation" of farm labourers. The company at Farmer Cheerum's seem to have had what Americans call "a good old time" of it; and Bloomfield's verse, which is that of a Suffolk Robert Burns, loses nothing of its graphic truth and homely vigour by the accompaniment here of the artist's designs. We should like to go to a "Horkey," and so would Mr. Burnand, but he and we are "horkeypped" in London.

Stories of mediæval chivalry seem to be still regarded as suitable for the entertainment of the nineteenth-century juvenile folk. A volume entitled *Belt and Spur* (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday), compiled by E. L. S., narrates the warlike exploits of the Norman Conquest, of the "Battle of the Standard" in 1138, of the Scottish King William the Lion and his captivity in England, of Richard Cour de Lion, Fulke Fitz-warrene, King Edward I., Edward the Black Prince, Harry Hotspur, King Henry V. in France, and some incidental combats of the Knights of old. It is decorated with sixteen coloured lithographs, designed in the style of antique illuminations.

We should much prefer to give a boy some interest in the adventurous story of English maritime and colonial enterprise, which is treated with much spirit in two of the books issued by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. One is written by the late Mr. W. H. G. Kingston, an author of deserved popularity in this line, and is called *James Braithwaite the Supercargo*, a tale of merchantmen at sea in the time of the French War. The other story, by Mr. J. R. H. Hawthorn, bears the title of *Launching Away*, and relates the career of an Australian emigrant, Roger Larkway, and his "Strange Mission."

There is a good healthy tone in Mr. G. A. Henty's magazine of stirring tales for boys, entitled *The Union Jack*, of which Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have now published the third yearly volume. Its frontispiece is a photograph of that marvellous romancer, M. Jules Verne. The yearly volumes of the *Boys' Own Annual* and the *Girls' Own Annual*, from the office of the *Leisure Hour*, are adorned with coloured plates as well as many engravings on wood. The first-mentioned volume has a reproduction of Gérôme's picture of the Roman Gladiators, and a series of coloured diagrams showing the armorial devices of all the public schools, those of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the flags of all nations, with pictures of the birds of Great Britain and of sea-anemones found on the shores of these islands. The *Girls' Annual* is also made up with a view to please young persons of the sex; and we

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observe that it contains an illustration of the gymnasium attached to Miss Buss's High School for Girls at Camden Town.

Any gentle maiden or matron who has a literary taste may be gratified with the volume of *Birthday Gleanings*, compiled by M. J. Grain, but dedicated to her little nephews. It is a book with dates of days throughout the year, and blank leaves for entering birthday records, but with opposite pages containing the names of eminent persons born on the same day, as well as those of saints in the Church calendar, and a thoughtful selection of passages of poetry. The printing is black and red, and Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. are the publishers.

For children's delight, once more, there is *Pictures from the Poets*, with Mr. T. Pym's exceedingly pretty and lifelike designs, printed in brown tint, representing various groups of children, as natural and lovable as those of Miss Kate Greenaway herself. This series, published by Messrs. Gardner, Darton, and Co., is even better than what the same artist gave us last year, "Children Busy, Children Glad, Children Naughty, Children Sad." He has produced, also, *More Outlines for the Little Ones to Colour*, published by Wells, Gardner, Darton, and Co., who further send us *My Favourite Story-Book*, with large engravings facing the stories, each of these filling a single page; and *The Children's Pastime*, a volume the contents of which are arranged on the same plan, so that each little tale, with its picture, may be perused without turning over a leaf. This will be very convenient for reading in bed, when a child lies awake too early in the morning, and is not allowed to get up.

ART NOTES.

The prize-drawings for the present year by students at the Female School of Art are in many cases distinguished for grace of design and delicacy of execution. Of the honours the most important have been awarded as follow:—National gold medal to E. C. Nisbet for group in water-colour of chrysanthemums. National silver medal to F. Reason, for the Laocoon, from the antique; L. Abraham, for study in water-colour, fruit. National bronze medal to A. J. Chaplin, for study in water-colour, fruit; and to M. R. Henn, for designs for tiles. National Queen's prizes to A. Jeffery, for group in oils of chrysanthemums; to E. Stamo, for studies in water-colour of fruit; to E. L. Varley, for studies in water-colour of fruit; to L. Young, for studies in water-colour of shells; to D. Crittenden, for studies in water-colour of fruit. Scholarships.—Queen's scholar (second year), C. Wood. National Princess of Wales's scholar, E. C. Nisbet. Clothworkers' scholar, L. B. King. Subscribers' scholar, E. C. Nisbet. Gilchrist scholar (second year), O. Brondé. Gilchrist scholar (first year), L. Abraham. Baroness Burdett-Coutts's scholarship and prizes for designs for cameo locket.—Scholarship (second year), D. Crittenden; scholarship (first year), L. Young. First prize, £5, to E. Ellison; second prize, £3, to E. Deane; third prize, £2, to M. Earl. Mrs. William Atkinson has presented a scholarship of £25 for ten years to the school, in memory of her late husband. Mr. George Brightwen, a member of the committee, has presented a scholarship of £10 for ten years to the school. Baroness Burdett-Coutts has offered the following prizes to the students for the coming year:—Prize of £5, for the best designs for a cameo for a bracelet; prize of £5, for the best design for painted fan; prize of £3, for the best designs for Buckinghamshire lace.

The exhibition of paintings on china, terra-cotta, glass, &c., by amateur artists (ladies and gentlemen) at Cheltenham will remain open till Nov. 18.

The two marble busts executed for the Corporation of London of Mr. Gladstone, by Mr. Woolner, R.A., and Lord Beaconsfield, by Mr. Richard Belt, have been completed, and will be unveiled next week in the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor, at the request of the City Lands Committee.

Last Saturday the prizes in connection with the Horners' Exhibition at the Mansion House were distributed by the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor presiding. In the course of three days the collection was visited by seven thousand persons.

A fine-art exhibition was opened on Monday at Swaffham by Mr. W. A. T. Amherst, M.P. The exhibition includes pictures by Hogarth, "Old" Crome, Cooper, Lely, Watteau. Sir Godfrey Kneller, Etty, Hunt, Sir E. Landseer, and others.

The committee of the Royal Aquarium, Brighton, have awarded the gold medal, as first prize, to Mr. Edward Joseph, of London, for his contribution of ten antique fans to their recent exhibition. Lady Brassey received the second prize.

A Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition was opened yesterday week at Manchester. It is chiefly intended to illustrate decorative art, and several leading firms exhibit. The Earl of Wilton is president, and formally inaugurated the Exhibition; subsequently presiding at a luncheon, and proposing "Success to the Undertaking." Mr. W. Woodall, M.P., a member of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, proposed "English Decorative Art," which was responded to by Mr. W. Morris, of London, who said he thought they might congratulate themselves on the progress made in decorative art of late years. Twenty-five years ago the arts of mere decoration were in such a state that they looked as if they were coming to an end. But the reaction from ugliness to beauty had touched at least some part of the people who lived among civilisation, and in what we called the decorative arts this new renaissance had been helped in this country by many agencies, not the least among which had been the steady endeavour on the part of the Department of Science and Art to spread artistic education among the masses.

The Exhibition of Arts and Industry, opened at Worcester in July last, was closed last week with a ceremony, in which the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Earl Beauchamp), the Dean of Worcester, the High Sheriff (Mr. G. E. Martin), the Mayor (Mr. Stallard), and the local members of Parliament took part. In the course of the proceedings a report was read by the Mayor setting forth the results of the exhibition. The receipts up to Tuesday night had been £9794 16s., besides £250 for items not yet ascertained. The expenditure was £8500, so that a balance of over £1500 is at the disposal of the committee in the promotion of literature, science, art, and industry in Worcester and Worcestershire. Sir Cunliffe Owen said that the exhibition was an example to other counties, which he hoped would be followed. He added that in his experience of a quarter of a century he had never known any other exhibition of this kind brought to so successful an issue without a hitch.

Mr. Trevelyan received, yesterday week, the freedom of the borough of Selkirk, one of the three boroughs in the Hawick District, which he represents in Parliament.

The agricultural returns for the kingdom for 1882, which have been issued, show that there has been a large increase in the amount of land under permanent pasture, while that under green crops, and especially under corn crops, has largely decreased. The numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep have decreased, while those of pigs have considerably increased.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baynam, Albert Edward, to be Rector of Little Langford, Wilts.
Boddy, Herbert Anthony Vazeille, Chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry; Vicar of Grindon.
Briscoe, William Kyffin Bostock; Rector of Nutfield.
Cory, Robert Frederick; Rector of Blundeston with Flixton, Suffolk.
Davies, Arthur Charles; Rector of Aldborough, Norfolk.
Duke, Edward; Vicar of Wilsford and Woodford-cum-Lake, Wilts.
Hale, George; Chaplain to her Majesty's Prison at Cambridge.
Hallett, John Thomas, Vicar of Priors Hardwick; Rural Dean of Southam.
Hallsworth, C.; Curate of Shenstone, Lichfield; Rector of Cuxwold, Caistor, Linc.-shire.
Haslehurst, Walter G.; Curate of West Felton; Perpetual Curate of Criftons.
Holme, Edward; Vicar of Orton, Westmoreland.
Hutchinson, H.; Curate of Great Grimby; Vicar of St. John's, New Clew.
Jones, Thomas; Vicar of Eglwysrwr, Pembrokeshire; Perpetual Curate of Llanfair Nantgwyn.
Kemp, Edwin Richard; Vicar of Cherry Willingham.
Kewley, George Robinson; Rector of Icomb.
Mackarness, Charles Coleridge; Vicar of Aylesbury.
Mackenzie, William Henry; Vicar of Plungar.
Middleton, Frederick M.; Vicar of Yorktown; Rural Dean of Woking.
Palmour, James; Rector of Langwm, Pembrokeshire.
Phillips, Harry Christopher Watson, Curate of St. Mary's, Leamington Priors; Vicar of The Lye.
Powell, Henry; Rector of Stanningfield.
Reed, Charles Tussell, Curate of Hundley, Gloucestershire; Rector of Easton Grey, Wilts.
Reid, Francis Andrew Spilsbury; Minister of St. Anselm, Streatham.
Slodden, H. T.; Vicar of Worktop.
Thomas, George; Chaplain of Glamorganshire County Lunatic Asylum, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
Thomas, John; Vicar of St. Paul's, Caerfallweh.
Wilson, Charles Thomas; Vicar of Bishop's Sutton, Hants.—*Guardian*.

The Mercers' Company have granted ten guineas in aid of the funds of the Church of England Central Home for Waifs and Strays.

Ridley Hall, near Cambridge, erected for the purpose of training young men in the Evangelical principles of the Church of England, was opened last week.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. George Hewitt Hodson, Vicar of Enfield, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Enfield, and the Rev. John Llewellyn Davies to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of St. Marylebone.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Dean of Windsor in St. George's Chapel, and a committee, of which the Prince of Wales has been pleased to consent to act as president, is being formed for the purpose of carrying this design into effect.

At the close of the afternoon service yesterday week in Westminster Abbey the Rev. Canon Duckworth unveiled a tablet erected in commemoration of Michael William Balfe, the eminent musical composer, in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen distinguished in the musical and literary world. After the ceremony Canon Duckworth gave an address on Balfe's career.

The annual conference of the British Evangelical Alliance, which embraces Christians of all denominations who hold Evangelical views, has been held in Leicester this week. There was a large attendance from Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Dublin, London, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Reading, Oxford, Norwich, Nottingham, and all the large towns in England.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT AFFLECK, BART.

Sir Robert Affleck, sixth Baronet, of Dalham Hall, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., died on the 9th inst. He was born July 28, 1805, the second son of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, fourth Baronet, Rector of Tresswell, Notts., Vicar of Silkstone and Prebendary of York, by Maria, his wife, second daughter of Sir Elijah Impey, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his elder brother, November, 1854. Sir Robert was formerly in the Army, and served as High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1875. He married, April 9, 1850, Maria Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Edmund Burton, of Churchill, Northamptonshire, and had five sons and six daughters, of whom his eldest son and successor, now Sir Robert Affleck, seventh Baronet, was born March 4, 1852.

SIR E. H. V. COLT, BART.

The Rev. Sir Edward Harry Vaughan Colt, sixth Baronet, of Leominster, in the county of Hereford, died on the 15th inst. at Hill Vicarage, Gloucestershire, of which parish he had been for forty-three years Vicar. He was born April, 1808, the eldest son of Sir Edward Vaughan Colt, fifth Baronet, by Frances Martha, his wife, daughter of Captain Gough, R.N.; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and there graduated in 1836. In 1849 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, which was conferred in 1694 on Harry Dutton Colt, M.P. for Westminster during the reigns of William III. and Anne. He married, March 6, 1844, Ellen Cotton, youngest daughter of Dr. Francis Hicken Northern, of Lea House, in the county of Stafford, and by her, who died April 30, 1870, leaves a daughter, Frances Sophia Vaughan, married, in 1863, to Frederick Henry Cator, son of the Rev. Thomas and Lady Louisa Cator. As the Baronet has thus died without male issue, the title now devolves on his next surviving brother, Thomas Archer Colt, M.D., born in 1815, and married, in 1849, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Elias Chadwick, of Swinton Hall, Lancashire.

SIR C. D. CROSLY.

Sir Charles Decimus Crosley, Knt., of Sunningdale Park, Windsor, whose death at Eastbourne, at the age of sixty-two, is just announced, was son of Mr. Henry Crosley, of Camberwell, Surrey. He belonged to the Stock Exchange, and was J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex, J.P. for Berks and Westminster, a Commissioner of Inland Revenue for Middlesex, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. In 1855 he served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in that year received the honour of knighthood, in commemoration of the Emperor and Empress of the French's visit to Guildhall. He married, first, in 1845, Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Ford, F.I.C.S.; and secondly, in 1878, Helen, daughter of Mr. James Wright, of Belsize Park-gardens.

SIR JOHN LUCIE SMITH.

Sir John Lucie Smith, Knt., C.M.G., Chief Justice of Jamaica, died on board the West Indian mail-steamer on his way to England. He was born in 1825, the eldest son of John Lucie Smith, J.L.D., of Demerara and Blackheath; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1849; became Solicitor-General, British Guiana, in 1852, and Attorney-General there in 1856. He was appointed Chief Justice of Jamaica in 1869, and knighted in 1870. Sir John married, 1851, Marie, daughter of Mr. J. R. Van Water Schoodt.

CAPTAIN WARDEN HATTON FLOOD.

Captain Warden Hatton Flood, formerly of the 13th and 51st Light Infantry, died on the 8th inst., at the Imperial Hotel, Torquay. He was son of O'Donovan Flood, an officer in the Army, who served in Flanders under the Duke of York, and also at the sieges of Gibraltar and Minorca. His mother was Mademoiselle Vignau, niece of the Comtesse de la Motte, Maid of Honour to Marie Antoinette. Paternally, Captain Flood descended from the family of Flood, of Flood Hall, county Kilkenny, whose representative was the famous Henry Flood, the contemporary of Grattan. Captain Warden Flood married Mary Grove, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General the Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley, of Anne's Grove, and niece of the third Earl Annesley. Captain Flood published the "Life and Correspondence of the Right Hon. Henry Flood, M.P." At an early period he served in the campaigns in Burmah.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF NORMANBY.

Maria, Dowager Marchioness of Normanby, who died on the 19th inst., was born April 20, 1798, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., afterwards Lord Ravensworth; and married, Aug. 12, 1818, Constantine Henry, second Earl of Mulgrave, and afterwards first Marquis of Normanby, K.G., G.C.B., the well-known statesman and diplomatist, by whom she had an only child, George Augustus Constantine, present Marquis of Normanby. The Marchioness of Normanby presided at the Court of Dublin from 1835 to 1839, when her husband was Viceroy of Ireland.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Dr. Thwaites, formerly director of the Botanic Garden at Peradenia, Ceylon, in his seventy-second year.

Colonel John Clements, police magistrate at Gibraltar, and previously, for many years, Inspector-General of Police at Barbados, on the 11th inst., at Kilburn.

Inspector-General James Wingate Johnson, M.D., Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, in his seventy-eighth year. He was Senior Inspector-General of the Navy.

Baron de Worms, father of Baron George de Worms, and of Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. for Greenwich, on the 20th inst., at Brighton, aged eighty-two.

Mr. Lewis Pocock, F.S.A., one of the original founders of the Art Union of London, who acted as one of the honorary secretaries of that institution from its foundation in 1837 down to the time of his death, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mr. Charles Chabot, the expert in handwriting, so well known as such in connection with leading criminal cases in the Courts for many years, on the 15th inst., at 26, Albert-square, Clapham, aged sixty-seven.

Major Andrew Scott, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, recently, in India, in his forty-third year. He gained the Victoria Cross for gallant conduct at Quetta, July 6, 1877, when he saved the life of Lieutenant Kunhardt, R.E.

Lady Scott (Amelia Emma Catherine), wife of Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G., and daughter of Mr. William Cook, of Clay Hill, Enfield, at her residence, Kensington Park-gardens, on the 13th inst.

The Rev. William Palin, M.A., for nearly fifty years Rector of St. Hilford, near Romford, on the 16th inst. He was educated at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Palin was author of several useful and instructive works.

Dr. Arthur Coke Burnell, C.I.E., late District and Sessions Judge, South India, on the 12th inst., at West Stratton, Micheldever, Hants, aged forty-two. He was a distinguished linguist and Eastern scholar; son of the late Mr. Arthur Burnell, H.E.I.C.S.; was educated at King's College, London, and entered the Madras Civil Service in 1860.

The Hon. Elizabeth Maria Gage, on the 7th inst., at Eastbourne. She was the eldest daughter of Henry Hall, fourth Viscount Gage, by Elizabeth Maria, his wife, eldest daughter of the Hon. Edward Foley, of Stoke Edith, county Hereford, and was thus sister of the present Viscountess Gort, and aunt to the present Viscount Gage.

Mr. Morgan Butler Kavanagh, of Seville Lodge, county Kilkenny, J.P., barrister-at-law, on the 8th inst., aged thirty-seven. He was the representative of a near branch of the great Irish family of Kavanagh of Borris, whose chief is the present Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, Lord Lieutenant of Carlow, and late M.P. for that county.

The Rev. Edward Lawson, M.A., J.P., on the 9th inst., at Longhirst, Morpeth, Northumberland, aged fifty-eight. He was eldest surviving son of the late Mr. William Lawson, of Longhirst, by Jane Hester, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Clarke, of Haddington; married, in 1853, Mary, daughter of Mr. George Maule, and leaves issue.

The Rev. George Henry Somerset, on the 12th inst., at St. Mabyn, Bodmin (of which parish he was Rector for forty-one years), aged seventy-three. He was son of the late Lord Arthur John Henry Somerset, fifth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and graduated 1832. He married, in 1835, Phillida Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Pratt Coll, Bart., and leaves issue.

Mr. Charles Lloyd Harford, J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire, and J.P. for the county of Monmouth, on the 9th inst., at Evesham House, Cheltenham, in his eighty-fourth year. He was second son of Mr. Richard Summers Harford, of Cheltenham; and married Isabella, daughter of Mr. Thomas Christy Wakefield, of Moyallon, county Down, and leaves, with other issue, Lieutenant Charles Summers Harford, R.N.

Lady Sleeman (Amelia Josephine), widow of Major-General Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B., formerly British Resident at Lucknow, and General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee; author of many works on Indian Affairs, including a Vocabulary of the Thug Language, "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official," &c. Lady Sleeman was born July 26, 1809, and died Oct. 19, 1882. She was the daughter of Chevalier Blandin De Fontenue. She leaves one son and two daughters.

Mr. Pagden, collector of Customs at Bristol, has been appointed collector of the port of Liverpool.

Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, Director of Criminal Investigations, has issued an abridged edition of the "Police Code and Manual of the Criminal Law," which has already proved a useful and popular work among the officers of the constabulary. This edition (published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Co.) is intended for the use of the lower ranks in the force, and is prefaced by an admirable address to police constables on their duties by Mr. Justice Hawkins.

The sentence of death passed upon Michael Walsh for the murder of Constable Kavanagh at Letterfrack has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life.—At the Central Criminal Court John Saunders, a labourer, whose name was associated with an attempted burglary at Stamford-hill, was convicted of having feloniously shot at Robert Howe, with intent to murder him, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Williams to penal servitude for life.



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THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1883.
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"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the piano belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."
"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSEKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strains on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect."
"W. KEE."

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"Illustrated London News."
"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is to give the best piano of its kind the best of materials, the best of care, the best of taste, and the best of finish, and this is why the manufacture in Kentish Town responds down to Wigmore-street so many pianos perfect in scale, sustained in tone, elastic in bulk, with equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as near as possible to that ideal that all musicians must require—"A thing of beauty that is a joy for ever."

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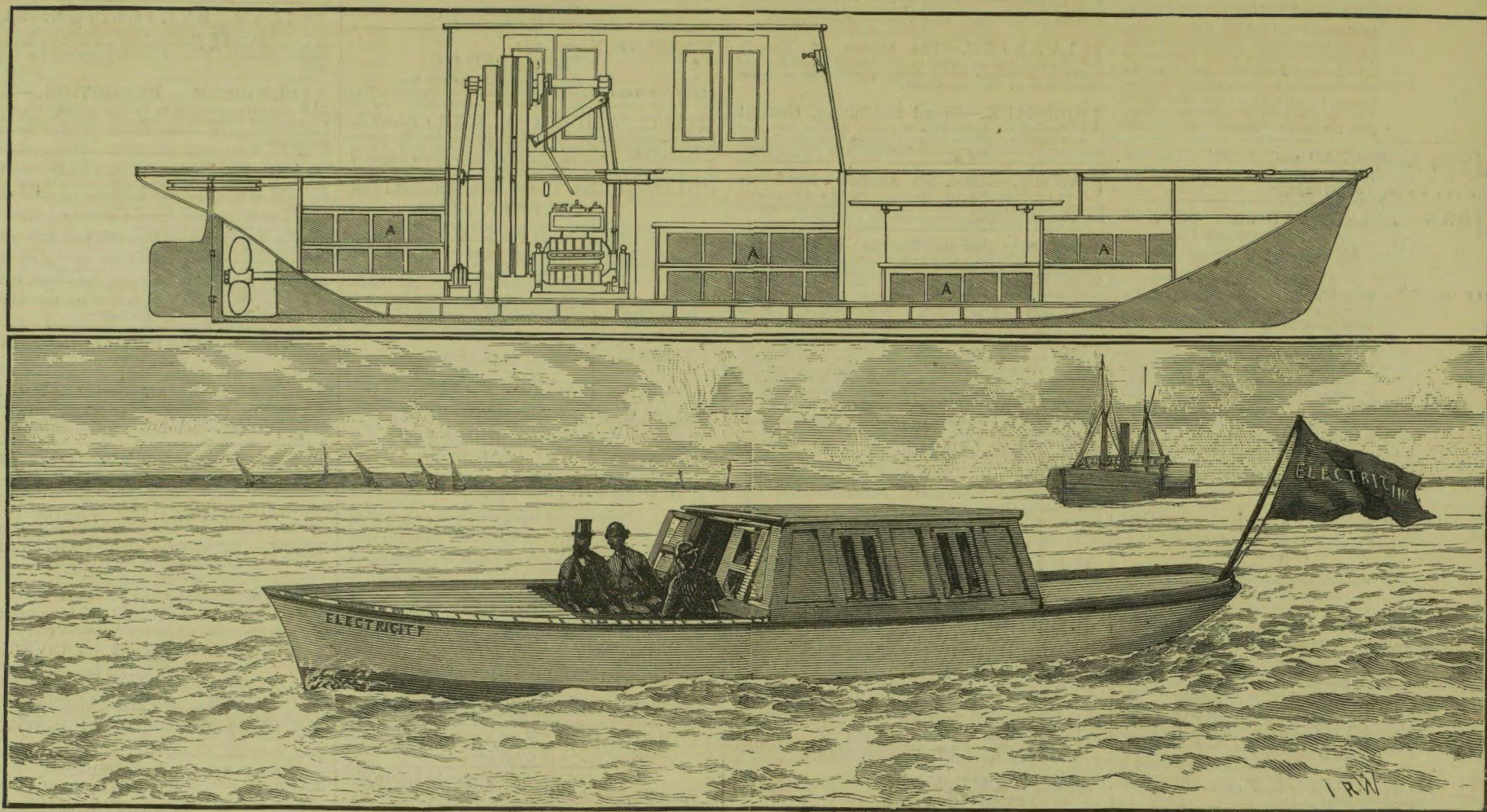
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Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.



(A, A, A, A, in the Diagram, show the positions of the Electric Accumulators.)

THE ELECTRIC BOAT ON THE THAMES.

THE ELECTRIC BOAT.

Some curiosity has been excited, during several weeks past, by the performances on the Thames of a small launch, named the Electricity, which is propelled by electric power, instead of by steam. The little vessel, when not in motion, has usually been seen lying at her mooring off the wharf of the works of the Electrical Power Storage Company at Millwall. This boat, which was designed by Mr. Reckenzaun, is 26 ft. in length and about 5 ft. in the beam, drawing about 2 ft. of water, and fitted with a 22-inch propeller screw. She carries, under the flooring and seats, fore and aft, forty-five mysterious boxes, each a cube of about 10 in. in dimensions. These boxes are nothing else than electric accumulators of the latest type as devised by Messrs. Sellon and Volckmar, being a modification of the well-

known Planté accumulator. Fully charged with electricity by wires leading from the dynamos or generators in the works, they are calculated to supply power for six hours at the rate of four horse-power. These storage cells are placed in electrical connection with two Siemens' dynamos of the size known as D 3, furnished with proper reversing-gear and regulators, to serve as engines to drive the screw propeller. Either or both of these motors can be "switched" into circuit at will. In charge of the electric engines is Mr. Gustave Phillpart, jun., who has been associated with Mr. Volckmar in the fitting up of the electric launch. Mr. Sylvanus Thompson, who made a short trip in her on the 28th ult., describes her performance as quite satisfactory, with a speed of eight knots an hour against the tide, and with sufficient handiness of evolution. He adds, for the benefit of electricians, that

the total electro-motive force of the accumulators was 96 volts, and that during the whole of the long run the current through each machine was steadily maintained at 24 ampères. Calculations show that this corresponds to an expenditure of electric energy at the rate of 3.1-11 horse-power. It is now forty-three years since the Russian Jacobi first propelled a boat upon the waters of the Neva by aid of a large but primitive electro-magnetic engine, worked by galvanic batteries of the old type, wherein zinc plates were dissolved in acid. Two years ago a little model boat was shown in Paris by M. Trouvé, propelled by accumulators of the Laure-Planté type. The present is, however, not only the first electric boat that has been constructed in this country, but the very first in which the electric propulsion of a boat has been undertaken on a commercial scale.



ANCIENT WATCH-TOWER AND MILE-STONE IN SHAN-SI, NORTH CHINA.